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A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

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THE SPECIAL DANGER OF MEN OF BUSINESS AS ADMINISTRATORS.

THE retirement of Mr Childers and the discussions upon it suggest some considerations which we believe to be very important, and which are not generally perceived. And in what we are about to say we give no opinion on any particular case—Mr Childers's or any other. We deal with principles only. The class of our politicians is changing. Formerly they were generally, if not wholly, men belonging by birth to the aristocracy or estated gentry. They came early into Parliament, were early chosen for subordinate office, and acquired in office and in Parliament all the knowledge and habits of business which they ever obtained. But now, owing partly to the reform of Parliament, partly and probably more to the comparative rise of new classes and the comparative fall of old ones, our politicians are coming to be selected from quite a different race. Men trained in commercial business, men perhaps in commercial business still, are daily arriving more and more at Cabinet office. Mr Forster spoke the other day "of the school in "connection with my mill." That has a not unnatural sound at present, though perhaps not everyone would speak it out as plainly; but a few years ago no one could have said it. No one actively engaged in business would have been allowed to speak from the Treasury bench. Though there was no legal bar, there was a customary, quite as effectual. A London wit called office "the gentleman's preserve," and such in reality it was.

So great a change must necessarily entail other changes. Most of these are very good. A good practical man of business—of high education and various knowledge—is more likely to make a good statesman than a country gentleman whose education is really as good (which perhaps in the present day it generally is not), and whose life is much less diversified, and much less instructive. In point of knowledge, our new statesmen are likely to be at least equal to our old ones, and in discretion and judgment, which are more important to a statesman than knowledge, they are indisputably superior. The life of a man of business is an incessant discipline of judgment: it he exercise it well he succeeds, if he exercise it ill he fails. The fact of a man of business being eminent enough in business to be in the Cabinet is almost certain proof of his possessing a vigilant and highly-trained judgment. In what is called administrative capacity also, the new race is incomparably better than the old. They can "polish off" and get to the "other side" of an amount of work which formerly would have been thought impossible.

But exactly here is the danger. Being able to do official work they will be very apt to do too much of it; and in a Parliamentary Government such as ours, a strong propensity to excessive action is almost as great an evil as gross incompetence. It tends indeed to produce incompetence. A Parliamentary official is necessarily "a bird of passage:" he is in office to-day and out of it to-morrow, and that not mostly from faults of his own, but from the blunders of someone else, or from a change of national opinion upon legislative questions, or some change of general policy. He is borne into power by a tide of opinion which he did not create, and he is borne out by another tide which he could not prevent. How long he will remain neither he can say nor anyone else. But plainly such an official must not be the chief administrator and daily executive of the office. The common work must go on whether he is present or absent. If he makes himself essential to daily business, a day will come ere long when he is not there, and then that business cannot be transacted. His position is somewhat like that of a director of a bank. He must not fancy he is the general manager. He can only settle a few important things; he must let the permanent heads of the office settle all the others. As Sir G. Lewis put it, "the business of a Parliamentary Minister is not to work "his office, but to see that it is worked by others."

The neglect of this plain rule produces incompetence in this way. Under our system of changing Parliamentary heads, we require an excellent body of permanent official chiefs. And the position of these important persons is very peculiar. They are expected to work hard for the public, but they cannot expect to have any praise from the public, for their names are not known beyond their office—the

nation knows nothing about them. All the praise goes to their Parliamentary chief. Nor is the pay of the permanent high officials great. 2,000*l* a year is a high salary in the public offices, though a merchant in the City is no one if he has twice as much. We offer to the heads of our national departments little money and no fame. Even under these circumstances, disadvantageous as they are, men may still be tempted to work, but in order to do so they must be delicately handled. They must be allowed to do their work as they like, and they must have real power. Otherwise they will let everything go to confusion. There is, within wide limits, no real check on them. They may do all the definite and tangible work of their office—all they can ever be taken to task for—quite right, and yet the whole result will be quite wrong. They need not—in nine cases out of ten they would not consciously—do anything blameable. If they cease to take an interest in the office, if it ceases to be the thing they think of first in the morning and last at night, the greatest errors may be made. All business of this sort, unless *someone's* heart is in it, will fail. There must be someone to suspect what is not seen; to investigate what is not patent; to apprehend what is yet distant. Even the best Parliamentary chief can hardly have this suggestive sort of mind. Only long familiarity with specific detail gives this sort of mental sense that there is something wrong, something new, something which must be looked to. And a common Parliamentary chief cannot be expected to have it. The whole success of the office depends on the permanent head, and unless he is working willingly it will fail.

A Parliamentary chief must therefore share not only the apparent power but the real power, not only the routine decisions but the important decisions, with his permanent subordinate. And to an ordinary man of business—eager, active, and perhaps a little irritable—this is an irksome novelty. He has been all his life accustomed perhaps to do what he liked in his own business, and only to be responsible for what he himself did or approved. But now, on a sudden, he is made responsible for, and has to defend in Parliament, the acts of a subordinate whom he cannot name, and whom the world does not know, even while he disapproves of those acts. And it is still harder, because he knows that his so doing will be turned against him, if not in the public debate, yet in the private gossip and conversation of the House of Commons. His depreciators will say—"Oh, he did not believe a word of what "he was saying. He did not do it himself; it is not often "he does anything. He only lets the permanent people act, "and then lets them put him up to defend them." And yet all the while, in so sharing his power with his department, the Parliamentary chief may have foregone his own wishes to what he thought the public interest, have resisted the impulse which impelled him to interfere, and for the sake of not impairing the permanent working of his office, have helped his detractors, and injured his own reputation.

The result is that the praise of a Parliamentary Minister for great industry is always questionable, and is in some cases even suspicious praise; that we must know what he left undone, as well as what he did, before we can estimate his statesmanship. The lesson of non-interference is harder for men of business to learn than for any others. They, with their trained ability, *can* do too much; whereas most others could not if they tried—the necessary work would fill up all their time.

THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

The work of the Conference has not been very laborious, as it had only to agree on what, in spite of all protests to the contrary, was certainly from the first a foregone conclusion. In saying this we do not mean to blame Lord Granville, for every sensible man admits that the only duty of England in the matter was to keep her engagements to Turkey, and that an engagement from which Turkey was quite willing to release us, for the observance of which indeed Turkey seems to have had no desire at all to contend, was not one on which it would have been right or even quite sane for us to go to war. France, Austria, Prussia, and Italy had all intimated an opinion that the neutralisation of the Black Sea, imposed upon Russia by the peace of 1856, could only be a temporary provision, and that Russia was legitimately entitled to have the bearings of the case reconsidered, and the humiliation of that penal prohibition which prevented her from guarding her own coasts by her own ships, removed. Even Italy had expressed her opinion in this sense within three or four years of the signature of the peace of 1856, influenced, no doubt, by her wish to obtain the acquiescence of Russia in the bold policy of Count Cavour during the great years of 1859-60. Turkey, the only State deeply interested in the matter—for we cannot pretend to share the conviction of some of our contemporaries, that the interests of Turkey in the East are bound up absolutely with our own,—was ostentatiously languid in her opposition to the demands of Russia. Sir H. Elliot, in the first lengthened despatch in which he reports the opinion of the Sultan's Government, states indeed in due form that, as he had already intimated by telegraph, the Porte would, in his opinion, "be prepared to go any length that might be recom-"mended by Her Majesty's Government in resisting the Russian "pretensions,"—and, of course, to say less would have been to declare publicly that Turkey would not accept English advice to go to war, even though England was prepared to go to war in her support, or, in other words, to throw up all the advantages of the alliance;—but nothing can be clearer, we imagine, than that the Porte did not wish to be advised to go the length of war, for Sir Henry Elliot adds—"But as "they do not believe it possible to prevent by force the "realisation of the Russian desire for putting an end to the "neutralisation of the Black Sea, they do not think it "desirable to assume a very energetic attitude solely on "account of the manner in which the project has been carried "out." "I informed your Lordship at the same time," adds Sir H. Elliot, "that I had no doubt that the Turkish "Government would consent to recognise the cessation of the "neutralisation, if a formal acknowledgment could be obtained "that, with this exception, the rest of the Treaty remained "in force." The whole of the despatch is in the same tone. Sir Henry Elliot states that the first thing the Porte considered was, whether it was desirable "to resort to "extremities, with a view to enforcing the continuance of "the neutralisation; and even then it was questioned "whether it might not possibly be better it should be "abandoned at once rather than be kept hanging over them, "to be joined perhaps to still further demands on a future "occasion. But *any hesitation which may have existed in the "first instance in the minds of the Turkish Government* seemed "at once to disappear when they became aware that the "principle of the neutralisation clauses, to which they "clung, had long been condemned by all their allies, ex-"cepting Great Britain." When that is the language in which Sir Henry Elliot describes the attitude of the Power most closely concerned,—the only one whose interests were concerned in any question except the formal one of the *manner* in which the Russian Government chose to break loose from its engagements,—it seems to us simply idle for anybody to reproach Great Britain, as some of our contemporaries have done, with the desertion of Turkey. It is quite clear that Turkey *wished* to be advised by us on this occasion to take the matter quietly, that she did not think it for her own interest to make war, even in our company. Whether it would have been right for us to make war against Russia to compel the withdrawal of her declaration, if Turkey *had* appealed to us earnestly to abide by our engagement of 1856, is a different question. But hardly anyone in his senses will maintain that we ought to have done so when Turkey intimated so clearly her desire to be allowed to take the matter as pacifically as possible. As a matter of fact she has obtained an equivalent for her concession to Russia of the right to put her fleet into the Black Sea, in the concession to Turkey of the right to call upon friendly Powers to send their ships through the Dardenelles into the Bosphorus even in time of peace,—a measure by which, whenever she deems herself threatened, she may prepare to resist, in conjunction with her allies, any blow aimed from St Petersburg at Constantinople from the sea. We do not think this an equivalent for what she has lost. But we do think that Turkey at present prefers to lose something to tempting the fortunes of war, even with us for an ally, and we are quite sure that it is no business of ours to urge her to more bellicose dispositions. The engagements we have given her are by no means guarantees, in our view, for "English interests in "the East," and it would be foolish as well as wrong to press her to take an excited, and probably too a very mistaken, view of the urgency of the crisis with which she has to deal.

The only serious doubt we feel about the result of the labours of the Conference is as to the unconditional manner

in which the first protocol, signed by the various representatives of Europe, seems to commit the Great Powers to the theory that treaties can never become obsolete. No doubt the extremely cynical and alarming course pursued by Russia on the present occasion, of absolving herself from all responsibility for the engagement she took in 1856, rendered it necessary that the rest of Europe should refuse to concur in the wishes of Russia without some formal apology and confession of wrong on her part. To summon a Conference simply to register the declaration of the Russian Czar that a particular engagement which had become disagreeable to himself should no longer be binding, would have been absurd as well as humiliating. If the various Powers of Europe thought, as they seem to have thought, that the substance of the demands of Russia was *reasonable*, though the form in which it was made was as unreasonable as possible, there was no harm in their concurring in the substance if Russia could be made to apologise for the form; and this is what practically occurred. Nor can we take much objection under the present circumstances to the allegation accepted by all the Powers, that it is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, or modify its stipulations, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement. All we have to object to is, not the doctrine (which is self-evident) that no Power can arbitrarily release itself from a solemn contract,—but rather the non-recognition of the principle that treaties do really lose their binding power on all who are concerned in them by complete change of circumstances, and the disappearance of the reasons which led to their negotiation. It would be, for instance, quite absurd to press the doctrine that our guarantee to Prussia of her Saxon provinces at a time when Prussia was a small Power and in great danger of losing these provinces, has any legitimate application to a time when Prussia is merged in Germany, when the Power of Germany is the greatest in Europe, and the Powers which Prussia formerly had to fear are all comparatively insignificant. Mr Disraeli, by merely urging this guarantee as still valid, has given us an illustration of the gradual loss of binding power in treaties by the mere lapse of time, and change of general circumstances, than which it would be impossible to find a better. It is much to be regretted, we think, that the Conference, in laying down the undeniable principle that no Power can be allowed to withdraw from definite and clearly valid obligations at her own arbitrary discretion, made no suggestion for the periodical revision of engagements, the binding force of which may have been undermined by the complete revolution of historical circumstances since the date of the signature of the contract. Of course this has no application to the engagement taken by Russia in the Treaty of 1856, since her relation to Turkey is almost or altogether the same now that it was then, and there is no kind of pretence that time has invalidated the grounds of the obligations then taken. But it is a dangerous thing to re-affirm the absolute bindingness of all treaty-obligations without reference to time or change, when it is notorious that old treaties are constantly disregarded as purely obsolete by all Europe; and when every day some great change is antiquating old engagements, and making it all but ridiculous to insist on the fulfilment of them. We do not say in what way the chains of obsolete obligations ought to be struck off; but that there are, and are notoriously, such things as obsolete engagements all Europe now recognises. Nor can it be denied that it was a mistake, while rivetting afresh so solemnly the binding character of old contracts, not to admit frankly that Europe needs some method of revising from time to time the international contracts on which the European nations have entered, and deciding which amongst them ought to be regarded as cancelled by the all-dissolving agency of historic change.

MR SUMNER'S DISMISSAL.

THE dismissal of Mr Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the American Senate, is a considerable event, more especially in its bearing upon the internal politics of the Union. It will, we are inclined to believe, render the re-election of President Grant extremely difficult, if not impossible. The dismissal was only accomplished by a dead heave of all the President's friends in the teeth of the Radical wing of the Republican party. They demanded his dismissal, as essential to the good conduct of foreign affairs, and indeed to their conduct in any way, as a dead lock was rapidly approaching. The control of the department is in America confided by the Constitution to the President and the Senate, and by long practice to the President and a Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is generally guided by its Chairman. The Chairman for some years past has been Mr Sumner, and Mr Sumner having quarrelled with the President so bitterly as to render reconciliation impossible, every plan suggested by the White House excited an uncompromising opposition, which nevertheless could not compel the President to give way. The consequence was a kind of suspension of the department, which became unable either to carry or to abandon plans of the last importance like that for the annexation of St Domingo. The President at last resolved to bear opposition no longer, and at a caucus, or formal meeting of the Republican Senators, his view was carried by a majority of four. Mr Sumner's friends then stayed away, and as the party even without them was supreme in the Senate, a motion for Mr Sumner's deposition was carried by 33 to 9. It is certain that this will cause a split among the Republicans, and as their numerical strength is on the decrease, the negro vote growing daily more doubtful, the party will either be compelled to fix on a candidate not detested by Mr Sumner's wing, or to run the risk of a severe defeat by the Democrats. The usual course in such cases in America is for the party Convention to select a "dark horse"—a nearly unknown man, not because he is the man most approved, but because he is the man least hated, and it is doubtful if in the present instance they will deviate from the precedent.

As to the effect of the dismissal on foreign politics, it will probably not be great. It is considered so favourable to England that Mr Sumner's friends attribute it to English intrigue; but any good to be obtained from the removal of an acrid and rather ignorant enemy of this country will be more than neutralised by the increased bitterness which the removal will impart to anti-English feeling. The transaction is indeed on the whole unfavourable to English prospects, for it reveals in a striking way the difficulty which always stands in the way of negotiation with America, the difficulty of finding the Government of the country. In Foreign Affairs the President has a bit of the Government, and the Senate has a bit, and the Secretary of State has a morsel, and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has another morsel more, and unless all these authorities agree negotiation is almost purposeless. Secrecy is impossible where so many are admitted to conference, and agreement is nearly impossible where so many interests other than those of the country have to be consulted. The report of the Joint Commission must not only be satisfactory to Britain and America, but must be of such a kind that its adoption will increase the chance of the President's re-election, and not increase the chance of such a split in the dominant party as will let in the Democratic candidate. How can any report satisfy claims so numerous and so diverse, or how can any negotiation succeed when it is liable to be impeded by influences so widely separated from the true issue—the good understanding between the two countries now negotiating? It is not popular feeling which makes the policy of the Union so vacillating, but the cumbrousness of the Constitutional machinery, which prohibits all certainty as to the reception any proposal will receive. The diplomatists may agree, and the Governments, and then the secession of a personal clique in the Senate may throw power into the hand of the opposite party, and all the work may be at once undone. In four instances within the last few years negotiations of the highest moment have been re-opened after settlement, because the Senate, or in one case the House of Representatives, have declined to endorse the action of the government of the country. Mr Reverdy Johnson's Treaty was rejected, the money for the purchase of St Thomas was refused, the money for the purchase of Alaska was refused for months, and the arrangements for the cession of St Domingo were annulled, the action in each case occurring after all diplomatic difficulties had been removed. The Union is fairly governed in home affairs perhaps, but in all matters of diplomacy its government is a game of blind man's buff, blinded diplomatists shuffling round in the vain effort to fix some one with responsibility.

THE DAYS OF GRACE ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—It may not be amiss, now that the question of abolishing days of grace upon bills of exchange is under discussion, and will probably soon be again brought before the Legislature (the House of Commons having already, in 1868, passed a Bill to abolish them), to consider the arguments for and against the proposed change.

First. It is argued, and irresistibly argued, in favour of the alteration, that the original object for which days of grace were conceded has passed away, and that in these days of rapid communication they are useless.

Secondly. That England is behind other nations in this respect, all of the leading commercial people of Europe and America having long since abolished them, and found their advantage in so doing.

Thirdly. That a uniform practice between all commercial nations is beneficial.

Fourthly. That the change would prevent numerous mistakes which now arise from the fact of our practice being different to that of other nations—many bills, for instance, being remitted to England with the due date, according to foreign custom, marked in red or blue ink, and in distinctive and conspicuous figures,—and that the alteration would simplify all calculations depending upon the maturity of bills.

Fifthly. That it would do away with all legal questions as to the due date of bills at sight, the present custom of London and Liverpool (not to mention the question as to what *is* the custom in intermediate towns) being diametrically opposite, a distinction which has given rise to so much difficulty in the late Stamp Act.

The only arguments on the other side are :—

First. That it is a change; but this argument goes against all reform, and is worth nothing when the change, as in this case, is in the direction of simplification, and brings with it no concurrent increase of trouble or difficulty nor any necessity for interfering with current bills, as it may be applied to all bills maturing on or after a distant date—say 1st January, 1872.

Secondly. That it would make the first of the month, which is already a heavy financial day, still heavier by throwing back upon it bills which now mature on the fourth; but, as to this, it is to be observed that in the same degree it would lighten the fourth, which is beyond a doubt the heaviest bill day in the month, and there is no necessity for this change, as those traders who now draw their bills to mature on the fourth could, and probably would, continue to do so, either by drawing them at a different date, or by fixing their maturity on the fourth. I think this difficulty has been altogether exaggerated and would vanish in practice; but, even if not, it is a matter of detail which ought not to stand in the way of a necessary reform.

To sum up the matter, the arguments against the change are narrow and insufficient, while those in its favour are broad, comprehensive, and unanswerable. It follows, therefore, that days of grace must be abolished, and the sooner the better.—I remain, yours faithfully,

CHARLES A. PRESCOTT.

62 Threadneedle street, March 15, 1871.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE FOOD PROSPECTS OF 1871-2.—In view of the interruption to agriculture by the war in a large district of France, the prospects of the harvest in this country and abroad may be expected to be an object of unusual attention during the coming spring and summer. As there may be a less area cultivated in France than usual, a deficient harvest here would occur at a most unfavourable conjuncture, while a good harvest would go far to make up for the inevitable deficiency, whatever it may prove to be, in the extent of French cultivation. And as a period of great prosperity in the country depends very much on a long continuance of cheap corn, the vital importance of a good harvest this year is apparent. It is satisfactory to find that though it is yet too early to judge, the season being so little advanced, the reports from the agricultural districts contain only favourable indications of what the future may be. The winter-sown wheats have not been unfavourably affected by the severity of the frost, having been well protected in most districts by the deep covering of snow. In the Southern counties the wheat plant is well above ground, and is looking strong and healthy, being neither backward nor forward for the time of year. The cold nights of the past week have checked vegetation, but this is rather desirable than otherwise, particularly as there is no material loss of colour apparent. In the Western districts, again, though there have been some large failures, the deficiency has been more than made up by spring sowing, and the outlook is now considered good. With regard to the Midland and Northern districts it is especially early to speak, but from the Midland counties, at least, the reports are beginning to come in favourably. Generally, large preparations have been made for the reception of spring wheat, and a more extensive area is being placed under "Talavera," from which the best returns are obtained, than has been the case for some time past. Thus the auguries are so far favourable, and the anxieties of the present year may be an excuse for noticing them somewhat prematurely. Of the other element in the question of cheap corn—the probable surplus from abroad—it is yet impossible to say anything; but with the progress of railways and agriculture in the valley of the Danube, this surplus is on the average of years an increasing one, and may as a rule be looked forward to with some confidence.

THE POST OFFICE CHANGES.—Mr Graves is to be congratulated on the speedy and decisive success he has obtained in the advocacy of concessions from the Post Office in the matter of small parcels and Post Office orders. His speech in Tuesday's debate conclusively demonstrated the public good that would ensue from greater liberality in the conduct of the business of the department, and the likelihood of the revenue sustaining no loss from the most important of the improvements suggested. We cannot suppose that this particular speech had the merit of convincing the Government, which must have resolved on its policy before the debate, but the cause has still been won in great measure by the former advocacy of Mr Graves, and the knowledge acquired beforehand that it would not be easy to resist his new onslaught. The Government have also acted very wisely in not delaying longer the announcement of concessions which are really very important. As regards parcels the change is to consist in the express introduction of a low tariff for all parcels under 12oz. The absurd and impracticable distinctions between "patterns," and "articles" sent for sale or use, will be done away with, and an avowed parcel post will be substituted. In principle the Government has thus conceded everything for which the advocates of a parcel post contended, though the limit of weight might perhaps have been enlarged; and the tariff is also to be moderate. It is as follows:—

"Not exceeding 1 oz, 1d; above 1 oz, but not exceeding 2 oz, 1½d; above 2 oz, but not exceeding 4 oz, 2d; above 4 oz, but not exceeding 6 oz, 2½d; above 6 oz, but not exceeding 8 oz, 3d; above 8 oz, but not exceeding 10 oz, 3½d; above 10 oz, but not exceeding 12 oz, 4d. Twelve ounces to be the limit of weight for letters."

And this change will be a gain as respects letters as well. It has been found practically as inexpedient to distinguish between letters and parcels, as between patterns and parcels; and the above tariff will apply to letters as well as parcels, which will be subject to no regulation as to being open or the reverse. As the limit of weight in the 1d charge for letters is thus raised to 1 oz, with other changes to correspond, the improvement will extend to a great mass of ordinary correspondence. The letter post is in fact made so cheap that it will compete a little with the book post, which has not quite so many facilities as letters have, and the gain to the revenue is likely to answer to the convenience offered to the public. Mr Monsell has dealt with this matter in a very business-like way. As respects Post Office orders the change is also important. The new rates are to be:—

For sums under 10s, 1d; for 10s and under 1*l*, 2d; for 1*l* and under 2*l*, 3d; for 2*l* and under 3*l*, 4d; for 3*l* and under 4*l*, 5d; for 4*l* and under 5*l*, 6d; for 5*l* and under 6*l*, 7d; for 6*l* and under 7*l*, 8d; for 7*l* and under 8*l*, 9d; for 8*l* and under 9*l*, 10d; for 9*l* and under 10*l*, 11d; and for 10*l* orders, 1s.

the reduction in the small charges is likely enough to facilitate the use of the Post Office for remitting small sums, though we are inclined to think that a 1d per £ would have been more simple and useful in the case of smaller amounts. We doubt, too, whether it would not be beneficial to extend the hours during which money-order offices are open, the present limits being most inconvenient to the poor. Still the concession granted is most important, and we are disposed to receive it ungrudgingly. The experiment, we

consider, is sure to lead to farther reductions as the wants of the public are better understood. Mr Graves's speech, we may add, was additionally valuable from his clear enunciation of the principle for which we have often contended, but which is much opposed to the traditions of the department—that the business of the Post Office should be looked on as a whole, and that a loss in a particular branch ought not to be necessarily avoided, if the convenience afforded to the public by the losing branch be very great, and the department gain on the whole. We should deprecate the sacrifice of any important charge which is not felt as a burden, but by which the country gains a net revenue—such as the penny unit for *letters;* but the revenue so gained should be considered specially available for the extension of the facilities of communication in other directions, even at a loss to the department.

THE GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA RAILWAY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT BUFFALO.—It is understood that the bonds and preference stock which were issued for the construction of the International Bridge across the Buffalo river have now been placed, and the bridge is expected to be completed and opened early in 1872. The event will be of no small importance not only to the Grand Trunk of Canada shareholders, but to all who are interested in the prosperity of the Canadian Dominion. By means of the bridge, the Grand Trunk of Canada line, which now depends upon a ferry for the passage of the river, will be placed in perfect connection with the New York Central, the Erie, and other American railways; and, in effect, the whole of Upper Canada will obtain the means of immediate and easy railway intercourse with the New England States and with the port of New York. These are very considerable advantages, and are likely to advance materially the growth of the Dominion, which is rapidly pushing forward its enterprises of colonisation. We expect all the more from it, because of the meeting of the newly-elected Congress, which contains a great number of revenue reformers, and is likely to undo the artificial tariff obstacles to close commercial intercourse with a neighbouring community, which the construction of railways and bridges is intended to promote. The Congress has begun well by voting the abolition of the protective coal duties, and we look forward with some confidence to a series of similar votes.

LOCAL TAXATION.—A very interesting return has just been issued by the Poor Law Board, in preparation, we should imagine, for the report and proposals on local taxation which Mr Goschen has been maturing. The object of the return is to show first what was the rate in the £ in the various Unions of England and Wales of all rates on the rateable value in 1868, and next the increase in the expenditure for the relief of the poor between 1861 and 1869, distinguishing in each case rural from urban unions. It is a disputed point, in regard to the increase of local taxation, whether those who complain most are the greatest sufferers, or indeed have much cause to complain at all. The present return goes a long way to solve the question. The people who complain most being the representatives of the country districts, we find that as a matter of fact their rates are much lower than those of the town districts. This is how town and country stood in 1868:—

SUMMARY of the AMOUNTS LEVIED as LOCAL TAXES on RATEABLE PROPERTY in ENGLAND and WALES, and the RATE in the £ during 1868.

	Valuation in 1868.		Total Local Taxation on Rateable Property.	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Amount.	Rate in the £
	£	£	£	s d
512 Rural Unions	64,045,322	55,624,624	7,705,260	2 9¼
155 Town Unions	54,339,377	45,001,968	9,023,588	4 0
Totals	118,384,699	100,626,592	16,728,848	3 4

In other words, the average rural rate was 2s 9¼d, or 6¾d less than the average of the whole of England, and the average town rate was 4s, or 8d above that average. A memorandum prefixed to the return explains that "mixed unions," that is, rural unions, which happen to contain a town population, have been classified with the country, which raises its average rate. A stricter reckoning of purely rural unions would give a lower average. A second part of the return shows that of the increased expenditure for poor relief between 1861 and 1869, amounting to 1,894,157*l*, only 594,753*l* is due to rural unions, while 1,299,454*l* is due to town unions. The former increased from 3,457,747*l* to 4,052,500*l*, or 17.2 per cent., and the latter from 2,320,196*l* to 3,620,600*l*, or 56.0 per cent. The number of paupers, again, increased in the former from 553,497 to 566,264, or 2.3 per cent., and in the latter from 330,424 to 451,876, or 36.8 per cent. The return is evidently a very important one, and may be commended to the earnest study of Sir Massey Lopez and his rural co-agitators on the subject of local taxation.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A SHAREHOLDER.—We have not yet done with the cases involving disputed questions as to the settling of shareholders or alleged shareholders on the list of contributories. An interesting question of this nature has just come before the Master of the Rolls—*re* Dagenham Dock Company (Evans's case)—which was stated to be a representative one. The material facts were that the alleged shareholders had applied for and received allotments of shares which were not really intended to be allotted to them. The contractors for the works were to receive part of the contract price in shares; but in order to obtain a settling-day the shareholders whose case was now in dispute, were induced to apply for and receive nominal allotments in respect of the shares thus to be paid to the contractors. Their names however were placed on the register of shareholders. Afterwards calls were made, but were not paid, on these shares, while all notices were sent to the contractors; and on the shareholder in the present case discovering that his name was on the register, he applied to the contractors, who gave him a form of transfer, which he executed, but the directors refused to register. Subsequently it was arranged that the contract itself should be terminated and the shares forfeited, and at one meeting the forfeiture was declared; but the resolution was not confirmed by a second general meeting, as the Act requires. The alleged shareholder was not afterwards treated as such till the winding-up of the company, but his name was not removed from the register, though the word "forfeited" was written in pencil opposite his name in the register. In these circumstances the Master of the Rolls held that the forfeiture was incomplete, and that the name must be retained on the list of contributories. The case is another illustration of the serious liability undertaken by an application for shares. The matter is not of a kind to be done lightly by one person for another any more than putting one's name on a bill. Shareholders should also be warned that if they wish to get quit of their shares by transfer or otherwise, they should always take care to see that the process is formally completed by the removal of their names from the register.

BANKERS' ACCOUNTS AND LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS.—A question of interest to bankers has just been decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool (Limited) *v.* Kearsley. The suit was brought by the bank to recover from Mr W. Kearsley, a coachbuilder in York, the balance of an account standing in their favour for 1,427*l*. The account had been opened by the brother of the defendant in his own name, but the bank gave evidence that it was for the purposes of a partnership between the defendant and his brother, and in September, 1869, the manager obtained from the brother the alteration of the name of the account to that of the firm. Evidence was also given that the money drawn from the bank was used for partnership purposes. The Court, however, directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of any assent by the defendant to the opening of an account in the brother's name by which the firm was to be bound, and that "a partner has no "authority to bind his firm to liability on a "banking account opened in his own name only." We are inclined very much to doubt the equity of this direction. The alteration in the name of the account was at least the act of the brother as a partner, acting in the partnership name, and coupled with evidence as to the money having been used for partnership purposes should have been held to constitute

a liability for the balance against both partners. As it is, according to the hypothesis of the Judge's direction, we have one of the partners obtaining benefit from money borrowed on account of the firm, and yet successfully disclaiming liability for it. The question of fact as to whether the partnership really had the benefit of the money might at least have been left to the jury. The case, however, is a warning to bank managers against any looseness of practice as regards the debtors on their current accounts. It ought to be closely seen to that no credit is given except upon a distinct and unmistakeable obligation of the parties to whom the manager supposes he is giving it.

Germany after the War.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that "even before the conclusion of peace, "uncommon financial activity has set in at Berlin. Scarcely "a day elapses without a shareholding company being founded, "or a loan announced by some established concern. In the one "branch of railway carriage building, three companies have "been formed since the signing of the preliminaries." It seems hardly to be doubtful that the result of the war will be to accelerate the advance of Germany to a much more important position financially than it has hitherto occupied, and this movement towards new companies is only a manifestation of the financial power which the Germans feel they possess. The mere fact of the constitution of the whole of Germany into a single State, with its money and banking regulated on a common basis, will be a great impetus to the movement, both directly and by the improved knowledge of the financial position of Germany with which it will familiarise the multitude both in that country and abroad. So long as Germany was divided, such knowledge was not readily attainable, and the magnitude of the principal groups did not give a proper notion of the monetary importance of the whole country. If it appears that from any cause peace is likely to be enduring, or even that Germany is not likely to suffer soon from a great invasion, the financial developments of the next few years will be most important. It is probable enough, however, from the Berlin news we have quoted, which we see confirmed in many ways, that Germany, like other nations of growing power in finance, is a little in danger of a "company "mania," which will not be without its mischievous results.

The Erie Frauds.—The telegram received this week by the Erie Shareholders' Protection Association shows that a very critical stage has been reached in the litigations they have commenced for the recovery of their property. The statement is that "Judge Blatchford (of the United States' "Court) has granted the committee's motion to dissolve the "injunction granted by Judge Barnard (of the State Court of "New York), and has ordered the return of the 60,000 shares "arrested, but that a new order has been issued by Judge "Barnard opposing this decision, and that there is a great "conflict on the subject." In other words, the contest which was foreseen between the pure judiciary of the United States, in which the committee place reliance, and the corrupt judiciary of New York State, which is in the pay of the conspirators, has begun. As we pointed out at the beginning, the latter body was not likely to be very scrupulous, and it might choose to set the United States' Court at defiance, which is in fact what it has done. We can hardly doubt, however, that in some way or other the United States' Judges will find the means to make their orders executive, as they represent a superior power to that of the State Judges. In this view it is perhaps fortunate for the Erie shareholders that the dispute has begun upon a side issue, and has not been postponed to the time when their main suit for redress can come before the Supreme Court of the Union. The corrupt Judges of the State may be got sooner out of the way. It would not be at all surprising to see the military power of the Union called in to enforce the wills of its Judges in New York State, just as it has lately been exercised in the reconstructed South. General Grant, whatever may be his defects, is not likely to tolerate the defiance of his power involved in the action of Judge Barnard.

The Recent Railway Rise.—A very striking advance has taken place in the value of the ordinary stock of many of our home railways during the last fortnight. Comparing the prices a fortnight since with those now current, we get the following figures:—

	Price on Friday, March 3.	Price on Thursday, March 16.	Advance.
Great Eastern	37⅞ 38½xd	41½ ⅝	3⅛
Great Western	80½ ¾	83¾ 4xd	4¼
Lancashire and Yorkshire	133 ½	135 ½	2
London and Brighton	43½ ½xd	51¾ ¼	7½
London, Chatham, and Dover	14¼ ½xd	16¼ ½	2
London and North-Western	126¼ ½xd	127¼ ¾	1¼
Manchester and Sheffield	47¼ ½	51¼ ½	4
Metropolitan	64½ ¾xd	66½ ¾	2
Do District	29½ 30	35 ½	5½
Midland	126¼ ½xd	127¼ ¾	1¼
North British	35 ¼	36½ 7	1½
North-Eastern Consols	143¾ 4xd	146¼ ¾	2¾
South-Eastern Deferred	43¾ 4¼	52¼ ½	8¼

This is a remarkable rise, and is, we believe, a strong testimony to the strength of the conviction that another period of prosperity is beginning, now that peace has been quite settled and the Russian Conference is over. It is rightly argued that the business of the country must go on increasing, and that railway property cannot but improve. That the rise has something to do with the peace is also shown by the advance being greatest in the Southern lines, which suffered most by the war. The Northern lines kept on improving in spite of the war, and had previously reached a high point, but the Southern lines were stationary, and there was a disposition to avoid them. Now the current of public favour has changed, and, though there are also special causes at work, the effects of peace on these lines are being discounted at a high figure. One or two other lines, however, such as the Great Western, also participate in the improvement; the recent advance in the case of the Great Western being even more than it appears in the above table, as it began a little before the others. It remains to be seen how much of this great advance will be maintained. We notice some signs that speculation, as usual, has exaggerated the opportunity a good deal, the quotation of such stocks as the Chatham and Dover and Metropolitan District, which have as yet paid no dividend, and are not likely to do so for a good while, indicating a disposition to force up prices to the utmost.

Landlords' Distress against Companies Winding-up.—We gave last week an account of the decision of the Master of the Rolls in the case of the Lundy Granite Company, as to the question of the right of a landlord to take the goods of the company for rent owing by a lessee from whom the company had obtained a sub-lease. The decision of the Master of the Rolls, it will be remembered, was to the effect that the landlord could not proceed with his distress without permission of the Court, and that the permission ought not to be given, the Court allowing him instead to prove in the winding-up. We have now to notice, however, that the Lords Justices of Appeal have reversed this decision, and hold the exact contrary of the Master of the Rolls. They hold that the distress being against the lessee, and not directly against the company, was not struck at by the 163rd section of the Companies Act, 1862, which declares that "every attachment, sequestration, distress, or "execution put in force against the estate or effects of the "company after the commencement of the winding-up shall "be void to all intents." These words the Lords Justices hold could not be construed literally. Lord Justice James said:—"The sole object of the Act was to make a sort of "equitable bankruptcy for the benefit of the creditors and "contributories, and to provide for an equitable division of "the property of the company among its creditors, but not to "interfere with any other rights which might arise during "the winding-up. Section 163 must be confined to proceed-"ings by a creditor of the company against the goods of the "company, otherwise there would be a monstrous injustice." And Lord Justice Mellish affirmed the same principle with like emphasis. Quite a different interpretation must therefore be put upon the Act from that given by the Master of the Rolls. The promptitude with which the appeal has been taken and heard is very creditable to the appellate jurisdiction in the Court of Chancery.

Set-off.—Lord Justice James, in the case of *ex parte* Ryder, *re* Douglas, has decided against a claim of set-off in the following circumstances. The claimants carried on business at Liverpool, under the firm of of James Ryder and Sons, and were partners of a Bahia firm of Ryder and Co., in which,

however, there were other partners. The defendant was the trustee of William Douglas, who carried on business at Liverpool under the firm of Douglas and Co., and at Bahia under the firm of Douglas, Latham, and Co., and who had granted a deed of assignment under the Bankruptcy Act of 1861—the question arising out of certain bill transactions between the Liverpool and Bahia firms. First, the Bahia firm of Douglas, Latham, and Co. had drawn for 1,000*l* on the Liverpool firm of Douglas and Co. in favour of Ryder and Co., who passed it on to their Liverpool firm; and afterwards the Bahia firm of Ryder and Co. drew a bill for 1,000*l* on their Liverpool firm in favour of Douglas, Latham, and Co., who passed it on to their Liverpool house. The bill on Douglas and Co., however, though accepted, was dishonoured when it became due on the 22nd January, 1870, Douglas having granted a deed of assignment on the 14th of December previous, which was registered on the 30th December. The bill on James Ryder and Sons was not accepted at first by them, but was accepted subsequently as of date the 15th December, 1869. In these circumstances James Ryder and Sons claimed to set-off the dishonoured bill of Douglas and Co., which they held, against their own acceptance; but the set-off was disallowed. Lord Justice James held that Douglas's adjudication of bankruptcy went back to the date of the deed of assignment, and there was no mutual credit subsisting at the time of the adjudication.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following are the Receipts into and Payments out of the Exchequer between April 1, 1870, and March 11, 1871:—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Exchequer Receipts			
		To March 11, 1871.		Same time last year.	
Balance on 1st April, 1870—	£	£	£	£	£
Bank of England	...	7,633,761		3,775,717	
Bank of Ireland	...	972,887		931,541	
			8,606,648		4,707,258
REVENUE.					
Customs	19,300,000	18,914,000		20,391 000	
Excise	21,660,000	21,016,000		20,086,000	
Stamps	8,589,000	8,433,000		8,730,000	
Taxes	2,850,000	2,483,000		4,308,000	
Income Tax	6,350,000	5,721,000		9,511,000	
Post Office	4,775,000	3,930,000		3,900,000	
Telegraph Service	675,000	500,000		...	
Crown Lands	385,000	355,000		375,000	
Miscellaneous	3,050,000	2,842,104		2,712,717	
Revenue	67,634,000		64,194,104		70,013,717
OTHER RECEIPTS.					
Advances, under various Acts, repaid		1,931,478		1,941,643	
Money raised for fortifications		150,000		100,000	
Money raised by Exchequer Bonds		...		700,000	
Temporary advances not repaid		...		...	
			2,081,478		2,741,643
Totals			74,882,230		77,462,618

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1870-71.	Total Exchequer Issues			
		To March 11, 1871.		Same time last year.	
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Interest of Debt	26,840,000	26,326,437		26,727,559	
Other charges on Consolidated F'nd	1,820,000	1,967,428		1,647,797	
Supply Services voted by Parliament	40,466,000	34,325,189		35,241,287	
Telegraph Service	360,000	360,000		...	
Expenditure	69,486,000		62,909,054		63,616,643
OTHER PAYMENTS.					
Advances under various Acts		1,381,408		1,496,108	
Expenses of fortifications		150,000		100,000	
Exchequer Bonds and Bills, &c., paid off		770,500		2,834,600	
(Exclusive of 600,000*l* Bonds paid off with Surplus Income.)					
Surplus income, to reduce Debt		2,483,796		...	
(Exclusive of 1,500,000*l* applied to repay Bank advances for deficiency.)					
			4,785,704		4,430,708
Balances on March 11th, 1871—					
Bank of England		6,014,255		8,553,130	
Bank of Ireland		1,083,217		862,137	
			7,097,472		9,415,267
Totals			74,882,230		77,462,618

The following are the Receipts on account of Revenue during the week ending March 11:—

	Receipts of Week Ending March 11.
	£
Customs	350,000
Excise	811,000
Stamps	183,000
Taxes	75,000
Income tax	191,000
Post Office	100,000
Telegraphs	nil.
Crown lands	nil.
Miscellaneous	nil.
Total	1,710,000

The total receipts of the previous week were 1,572,411*l*.

The Exchequer issues of the week on account of expenditure were 902,464*l*, viz.:—

	£
Interest of debt	434,964
Other charges on Consolidated fund	7,500
Supply services	460,000
Telegraph services	nil.
	902,464

During the week the cash balances have increased in the Bank of Ireland and decreased in the Bank of England as follows:—

	Bank of England.	Bank of Ireland.	Total.
	£	£	£
Balances on March 4	6,025,469	1,025,217	7,050,686
— March 11	6,014,255	1,083,217	7,097,472
Increase	...	58,000	46,786
Decrease	11,214	...	...

The other receipts to date were 1,250*l*, the other payments were 762,000*l*.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, March 15, 10 a.m.

The grand question of the day is the payment of the war indemnity. Whether the huge sum to be provided shall be raised all at once or in instalments, and in either case whether exclusively by loan, or partly by loan, partly by sales of national property, and partly by taxation, are questions discussed with eager interest. That, however, a greater part of the money, if not all, must be got by borrowing, is evident; but whether the loan shall be altogether voluntary or partly forced; whether it shall be in 3 or 5 per cent. stock, or both; whether any portion of it, and if so, what, shall be in annuities for life or for a series of years, are points on which much difference of opinion exists, and for or against which many ingenious arguments are urged. As to the sales of national property—forests, domains, "Crown" jewels, &c.—they might be made to produce a sum of a certain importance; but if effected immediately they would yield less than they would do in a few years after the establishment of a calm. As to taxation, it can hardly perhaps in the present state of the country be employed to raise any considerable amount of capital; especially as it will in future have to be made very heavy to provide revenue. On all these points a decision may be expected very shortly, M. Thiers and the Ministers having quitted Bordeaux for Paris or Versailles, and the great bankers of Paris having, at their request, prepared the ground by conferring together and by consulting the leading capitalists of foreign countries, notably of England.

In addition to the measures for raising money above indicated, it is suggested that the Government might in some way turn to account railways, which, after the lapse of a certain number of years, are destined to become its property, and that it might also take into its hands fire and life assurances. But even if such acts were found to be good in principle, the settlement of the details of them would take more time than can be afforded. It need hardly be said that chimerical projects by the

score abound,—the chief of them being the paying of the national debt in paper, and the compelling owners of real property to lend the State a fourth at least of the value of it, accepting paper in return. But such schemes merit no attention. The idea has also been started that a large amount may be raised by voluntary donations, and some persons have set the example of offering to give different sums, whilst others at Paris are addressing earnest appeals, by means of placards on the walls, to the public to offer all they can afford to the country. It is possible that a few millions of francs may be got in that way, but experience has repeatedly demonstrated that nothing is more difficult than to induce the French voluntarily to give money for public purposes. With regard to public taxation, the only serious suggestion made thus far comes from the Society of Political Economy, and is that an income tax ought to be established.

In consequence of some observations made a few days back in the National Assembly, M. Thiers deemed it necessary to give explanations on financial matters. He said that the Bank of France, always ready to serve the country, had entered into a contract to furnish the Treasury with 400,000,000f. That was done under the late Government, and as the sum had not been completely absorbed by it, the present Government had profited by what remained. The balance however would soon be exhausted, but he undertook not to enter into any new contract with the Bank without the co-operation of the Assembly. In addition to what it had obtained from the Bank, the Government of National Defence, he said, had raised money by selling *rentes* belonging to what was called the dotation of the Army. Under the Empire the said dotation had been abolished, and the Government took possession of the *rentes* belonging to it, but under the conditions of paying the military pensions and allowances for which they were destined to provide. Blocked up in Paris, and in need of resources, the Government of National Defence had sold the greater part of those *rentes*. As to the remainder it was possible that part had been sold since he came into power; but, owing to delay in communicating with Paris, he could not say positively. In any case the *rentes* belonged to the State, and he thought that the preceding Government was justified in selling them to provide for the necessities created by the state of siege. M. Germain remarked that in his opinion the *rentes* in question ought not to have been disposed of without parliamentary authorisation; otherwise, he said, the Government could flood the market with hundreds of millions of *rente*: for example, it could take from the Caisse des Depots the 500,000,000f of Government stock placed in it as guarantee for the deposits of the savings banks. With respect to the Bank of France he said that, as he was informed, it was not 400,000,000f that establishment had furnished, but more than 900,000,000f. He added that as a matter of principle he could not allow that the Bank should charge more for its advances than they could be obtained for elsewhere: and yet it was taking 3 per cent. when money was only worth 1½. M. Thiers repeated that the *rentes* referred to were the property of the State, and that the Government of National Defence had commenced the sale of them in a moment of emergency, and in order not to raise money in a dictatorial manner. His Government, he believed, had continued the sale, but he said again that he was not certain that it had done so, not having documents in hand. He was sure, however, that if a sale had been made it was only for a limited amount. And now, enlightened by what had been said, he declared that he would request the Minister of Finance to renounce that resource in future. As regarded the Bank it was quite true that it had furnished the State with much more than 400,000,000f, but that was previous to the contract relative to the latter sum. After these explanations, M Thiers spoke as follows:—"At the present moment the Government is obliged to live on the resources it can procure. Taxes, which in France are generally paid so readily, have come in less rapidly in the midst of the misfortunes of the war; and yet I will say, in honour of the country, that there is not a State in Europe in which, even in spite of those misfortunes, taxes are recovered, I will not say so easily, but so spontaneously. You will admit, however, that taxes alone could not provide for expenses which, out of Paris and in the space of four months, have exceeded 1,000,000,000f (44,000,000*l*). The State therefore had several times recourse to the Bank, and besides obtained from it a contract for 400,000,000f. This contract leaves the Government a resource which is not very considerable—30,000,000f or 40,000,000f at the outside. The Government has been obliged to take the sums it needs on the same conditions as the preceding Government did. It could not ask them at any other. The Government has not acquired, with respect to the Bank, a right that no private individual can possess—that of changing the conditions of a contract. But at this moment Government is treating with the Bank, and the new contract will be sensibly different to the preceding one. You will be the judges of its stipulations, and I believe that you will not find them contrary to what reason and equity counsel." M. Thiers did not say what sum the Government of National Defence obtained from the *rentes* in question, but it is believed to have been about 70,000,000f.

In the course of a speech on the removal of the Government from Bordeaux to Paris or the neighbourhood, M. Thiers said that one of the principal reasons for which the measure was necessary was the necessity, under existing circumstances, of his being in constant communication with the Bank of France and with the leading capitalists of France and Europe; and he made this declaration:—"I can say that the credit of France, in the midst of all her misfortunes, has remained so solid that all Europe offers her the financial resources of which she may have need."

The Committee of the National Assembly charged to examine into the state of financial affairs, has not yet presented a report; but it is said that it has ascertained that of the Empire loan, 420,000,000f, and of the London loan 182,000,000f, have been spent—also that, when these sums were exhausted, M. Gambetta was about to "requisition" the Bank of France for a supply of notes, but was stopped in his design by an energetic remonstrance sent from Paris by pigeon by the Minister of Finance. It was to facilitate the requisition that he illegally appointed a new sub-governor to the Bank.

The *projet de loi* relative to the payment of commercial bills, of which the principal enactments were mentioned last week, has, after a brief discussion, been adopted by the National Assembly, and promulgated as law. It has caused great dissatisfaction among a large part of the commercial community, because it requires payment to be made at shorter dates than it is said is reasonable, considering that for six months past trade has been at a standstill, and that traders consequently have been making no money; because, too, payments are to be effected in the lump, whereas it is contended they ought, for the same reason, to have been allowed to be made in instalments. The enactment that bills that fell due between 13 August and 12 November are to be paid in seven months is particularly objected to, for the reason that it permits the payment of a considerable number of bills to be immediately exacted. So great is the irritation against the law, that petitions are being signed and meetings held to obtain a modification of it. But as it was drawn up in accordance with the counsels of the Bank of France and of the Comptoir d'Escompte, and as it is really necessary that regard shall at least be shown to people to whom bills are due—their interests having already cruelly suffered by the delays accorded—there is small chance indeed of any alteration being consented to. In the course of the debate the announcement was made that the Bank of France alone holds unpaid bills to the amount of 800,000,000f.

The Bank of France, contrary to expectation, did not publish last week any return of its situation. There is no certainty that it will do so this week, though strong hopes are entertained that it will. The greatest anxiety exists to see what amount of notes it has in circulation, what quantity of coin and bullion it has in hand, what advances it has made, and also whether or not its discounts stand at the figure stated in the Assembly.

The Bourse was depressed up to yesterday, when transactions all at once assumed a certain degree of activity in the Threes, and the prices advanced. To-day the advance has made new progress. This improvement is ascribed to the Assembly having consented to quit Bordeaux and to come, if not to Paris, at least to Versailles, which is close to it; also to the belief that a large co-operation of foreign markets in the forthcoming loan or loans may be confidently counted on; and furthermore, to the approach of the coupon. But the amelioration has not extended to railways, in which sales have been made, doubtless to provide for the payment of bills; and some of the other companies have fallen for the same reason. The following are the quotations, most of those of to-day being for time:—

	March 7.		March 15.	
	f	c	f	c
Threes	50	85	51	90
New Loan (Empire)	51	75	52	40
Bank of France	2680	0	2880	0
Comptoir d'Escompte	577	50	595	0
Credit Foncier	950	0	930	0
Credit Industriel	650	0	630	0
Credit Mobilier	135	0	135	0
Sociéte Générale	507	50	492	50
Parisian Gas	777	50	747	50
Italian Fives	53	70	53	75
Turkish Fives	44	50	45	0
Spanish Exterior	31¼		31	0
United States 5-20	108	0	107	0
Northern Railway	950	0	927	50
Western ditto	525	0	575	0
Orleans ditto	767	50	737	50
Eastern ditto	450	0	425	0
Lyons-Mediterranean ditto	825	0	805	0
Southern ditto	587	50	570	0
South Austrian Lombard ditto	...		362	50
Suez Canal	250	0	245	0

Some of the credit companies have published accounts of their situation on the 28th Feb. The Credit Mobilier held at that date bills to the amount of 16,021,627f; had made advances to companies of 52,078,071f, held deposits of 10,322,317f, had in circulation with its endorsement bills, &c., 16,909,044f, and had cash in hand 3,901,222f. In the Credit Industriel discounts were 35,935,822f, advances 1,760,000f, deposits 9,935,782f, bills in circulation with endorsement of the Bank, 3,420,300f, cash in hand 5,401,130f. In the Société Générale, discounts were 2,633,233f, deposits 35,995,400f, advances to and participations in companies 23,592,972f, bills endorsed in circulation 4,405,000f, cash in hand 6,377,201f.

An announcement has been made by which the Germans give up, in the districts they occupy, to the French the working of railways (subject to the condition of being furnished with all the trains they may require), the administration of the post office and telegraphs, and of justice; by which they will accept for their troops provisions supplied by the French commissariat instead of making levies themselves; and by which they consent not to insist on the payment by communes and departments of war contributions, and of taxes left unpaid before the conclusion of peace,—the French Government undertaking to indemnify them. As to the taxes, they consist of one month's Direct, and of a sum equal thereto for Indirect.

The decree of 24th July, which prohibited the export or transit of "objects fit for war," is repealed.

The intention to establish an import duty on cotton and wool, and other raw materials used in manufactures, is ascribed to M. Thiers and M. Pouyer-Quertier. Such a measure would be in accordance with their Protectionist doctrines, but it would of course lessen production, and with reduced production, how are the working classes of the factory towns to be provided for?

The *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* estimates the production of beetroot sugar in 1870-71 in France at about 250,000 tons, instead of 300,000, at one time counted on; the decline being caused partly by the stoppage of factories by the war, and partly by the plant having suffered from the severe frost.

This is the epoch of the year at which, in ordinary times, banking, railway, gas, and other companies make known the dividends they will pay. But for 1870, not a few of them will be positively unable to give anything; others will probably not think it prudent to distribute what they have earned; and others will give less than usual. The Parisian Gas Company is expected to pay 40f.

The Comptoir d'Escompte informs subscribers to the Mortgage loan of the Viceroy of Egypt of 1870 that if the calls overdue, with interest thereon, be not paid before 31st March the obligations will be sold at their risk and peril.

Messrs Stern and Co. announce the payment from the 16th of the half-year's interest on the obligations of the Italian Tobacco loan, due 1st January last, amounting, tax deducted, to 13f 68c; of the obligations of 500f, indicated in the last drawing; and of a coupon on shares, representing 8f 50c for dividend of 1869, and 10f 50c for interest of second half of 1870.

The Credit Mobilier is from 1st April to issue new sheets of coupons of the 4 per cent., second issue, loan of the Great Russian railways.

The Banque de Paris is to pay from 16th the coupon No. 2 of the obligations of the Meridional Railways of Italy, due 1st January.

The Gaz General de Paris has been paying since 1st March a coupon of 7f 50c on obligations.

The Société Générale is paying in Paris the dividends of the Egyptian 1868 and the Hungarian loans, due 15th and 17th January, delayed by the siege.

The Charentes Railway Company will pay from 1st April the interest on bonds (7f 50c) falling due on that day.

The Company of the Railways of Turkey in Europe requires the payment of the fourth call of 23f before the 30th March.

The Company of the Etablissements Duval (cheap eating-houses) of Paris have announced that its receipts for 1870 were 6,914,616f, being 165,526f less than in 1869; and that the profits were only 326,563f, all earned before the war. They were, however, sufficient to give 35f per share.

The directors of the Salines Domaniales de l'Est notify that the annual meeting required by the statutes to be held on the 1st April must be postponed, it not having been possible, on account of the invasion, to make up the accounts of 1870. These Eastern salt works are among the most important in France, and are in the territory ceded to Prussia.

PARIS, March 16, 10 a.m.

From a report of the sitting of the National Assembly at Bourdeaux on Saturday last, only published this morning, it appears that M. Leon Say, in the name of the Financial Committee, presented a summary report on the state of the finances, but that M. Thiers prayed that the printing of it might be delayed, because it was calculated to occasion "a certain degree of injury to the national credit," and France had an "immense interest" at the moment of treating with capitalists in not having her credit injured. The printing of the document was ordered to be postponed.

The statutes of the Bank of France interdict the establishment of branches out of French territory, and in consequence those of Strasbourg, Mulhouse, and Metz will have to be suppressed. In their place it is expected that, either by French, or Germans, or both, banks will be formed with power to issue notes, as in several other towns of Germany.

The Financial Commission of Portugal at Paris notifies that the dividends of the Portuguese Three per Cents. of 1848, 1853, and subsequent years, will henceforth be paid quarterly, and that coupons of the quarter falling due 1st January last must be presented before the 20th April.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1871.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	35,981,630	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	20,981,630
		Silver Bullion	...
	35,981,630		35,981,630

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	12,195,418
Rest	3,689,808	Other Securities	23,709,607
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	10,054,092	Notes	12,966,535
Other Deposits	20,753,237	Gold and Silver Coin	828,035
Seven-day and other Bills	649,458		
	49,699,595		49,699,595

G FORBES, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 16th March, 1871.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	23,664,553	Securities	36,352,025
Public Deposits	10,054,092	Coin and Bullion	21,809,665
Private Deposits	20,753,237		
	54,471,882		58,161,690

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,689,808*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

	Increase. £	Decrease. £
Circulation	...	197,496
Public Deposits	42,650	...
Other Deposits	...	816,456
Government Securities	...	727,998
Other Securities	...	274,137
Bullion	38,798	...
Rest	7,965	...
Reserve	170,683	...

The following is the official return of the cheques and bills cleared at the Bankers' Clearing-house:—

	Week ending March 15, 1871. £	Week ending March 8, 1871. £	Week ending March 16, 1870. £
Thursday	10,188,000	15,672,000	10,502,000
Friday	11,687,000	17,092,000	10,676,000
Saturday	12,595,000	17,528,000	12,325,000
Monday	12,261,000	13,375,000	8,885,000
Tuesday	11,480,000	13,183,000	10,584,000
Wednesday	30,733,000	13,390,000	29,658,000
Total	88,944,000	90,240,000	82,630,000

GEORGE DERBYSHIRE, Chief Inspector.

Bankers' Clearing-house, March 16, 1871.

The total since the 4th of January, 1871, is 829,814,000*l*, compared with 794,420,000*l* for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 35,394,000*l*.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz.:—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	March 20, 1861.	March 18, 1868.	March 17, 1869.	March 16, 1870.	March 15, 1871
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	19,428,007	23,495,470	23,185,932	22,364,130	23,664,553
Public deposits	8,224,094	5,927,224	7,202,757	11,572,751	10,054,092
Other deposits	11,452,254	19,737,714	17,983,801	16,593,273	20,753,237
Government securities	10,599,072	13,272,162	14,126,537	13,795,214	12,195,418
Other securities	19,707,299	17,777,440	19,349,362	19,750,353	23,709,607
Reserve of notes & coin	8,325,230	13,253,802	10,398,187	13,227,365	13,794,570
Coin and bullion	12,701,425	21,281,427	18,119,122	20,174,915	21,809,665
Bank rate of discount	7 %	2 %	3 %	3 %	3 %
Price of Consols	92¼	93½	93½	93	92¼
Average price of wheat	53s 8d	73s 1d	48s 10d	40s 9d	53s 8d
Exchanges on Paris (short)	25 35 42½	25 12½ 23½	25 12½ 20	25 20 25	25 12½ 25
— Amsterdam ditto	11 19 12	11 18 18½	12 0¾ 1¼	11 18½ 18¾	11 19 19½
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 8¾ 9½	13 9¾ 10¼	13 10¾ 11¼	13 10¼ 10¾	13 10¾ 11¼
Clearing-house return	...	72,845,000	78,360,000	82,630,000	88,944,000

In 1861, the Bank lowered the rate of discount to 7 per cent. from 8 per cent., at which it had stood for some weeks. The policy of the Bank in raising its rate in face of the American troubles and the deficient harvest of the previous year was considered to have done its work. There was a good deal of ease in the money market, arising, however, not from any great abundance of money, but from the contraction of business. The first heavy tariff caused by the Secession War had just been sanctioned.

In 1868, money continued easy at 2 per cent., but there was a little temporary activity, and improvement was shortly expected. Mr Gladstone had just announced the policy of the Liberal party for appeasing Irish discontent—pointing chiefly to the disendowment of the Irish Church. A Government Bill for having railway accounts prepared on a uniform plan had just been introduced in the House of Lords.

In 1869, money was abundant at 3 per cent. The Bill for disestablishing the Irish Church was in progress. In anticipation of some insurance scandals, proposals for auditing the accounts of companies were being discussed.

In 1870, money was abundant at 3 per cent., and no immediate movement was anticipated. The Select Committee on Elections had just made its report recommending the adoption of the ballot.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1861, a deficiency of 8,255,045*l*; in 1868, an excess of 1,960,274*l*; in 1869, a deficiency of 1,365,561*l*; and in 1870, a deficiency of 3,157,080*l*. In 1871, there is a deficiency of 2,956,370*l*.

Discount and Money Market.—The value of money this week has again tended downwards, the rates for the best short-dated paper and for three months' bills being quoted ½ lower than they were last week. The open market price for short bills is now quoted below the bank rate, and there has been a corresponding reduction for long-dated paper. There is, moreover, a great deal of uncertainty in the market, which keeps the rates unsteady. The quotations we subjoin are in fact to some extent nominal, and there are many special transactions. The supply out of doors being so full, the demand at the Bank has fallen off.

Notwithstanding the momentary ease of the market, there is little confidence in its long continuance, which is one cause of the unsteadiness of the rates. The Russian loan as yet has had hardly any appreciable effect, there having been no pressure for means to pay the instalments on application and allotment, but the amount is too large not to have some effect before all the instalments are paid, while the reports as to the new French loan are daily becoming more definite. According to the best information the arrangements of the French Government for bringing out the loan will be complete in about a fortnight from this time, and the amount will be three milliards of francs (120,000,000*l*) to be issued either in 3 per Cent. or 5 per Cent. Rentes, the latter point being still under debate. It is obvious, however, that the loan will have to receive the previous sanction of the French Assembly, and that changes may take place at any time before its final issue in the intentions of the Government. The suspense in the money market may therefore continue for a little time longer, till it is publicly known what will be the terms of issue, the period over which the payment of instalments will be spread, and the date when future issues may be looked for. Apart from this great impending transaction, the number of new undertakings and loans rumoured as about to be brought out increases.

The principal changes in the Bank account for the week are a decrease of 816,456*l* in the private deposits, a decrease of 727,998*l* in Government securities, and a decrease of 274,137*l* in private securities. The changes in the amount of bullion and reserve are unimportant.

We subjoin our usual quotations for mercantile paper having various periods to run :—

Bank bills—2 months		2⅞		per cent.
Do	3 —	2⅞	3	per cent.
Do	4 —	3¼		per cent.
Do	6 —	4		per cent.
Trade bills—3 months		3	3¼	per cent.
Do	4 —	3½	3¾	per cent.
Do	6 —	4¼		per cent.

The allowance for deposits at the joint stock banks and discount houses is as follows :—

Joint Stock Banks at call	2	per cent.
Discount houses at call	2	per cent.
Do with seven days' notice	2¼	per cent.
Do fourteen days	2½	per cent.

The discount quotations current in the chief continental cities are as follows :—

	Bank Rate, per Cent.		Open Market, per Cent.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Paris	2½	6	2	...
Vienna	5	5	5	5
Berlin	4	4	3½	3½
Frankfort	4	3½	2¾	3¼
Amsterdam	4	3½	3¾	3
Turin	5	6	5	5
Brussels	2½	4	2½	3½
Madrid	5	5	5	5
Hamburg	...	...	2½	3½
St Petersburg	5	8	4½	7

The Stock Markets.—The characteristic of the week has been a strong upward movement in every department, but principally in home railways, in which the movement has extended to almost every stock. It will be understood, however, that though the movement is most striking in the latter case, yet it is very considerable in other departments—foreign stocks, banks, telegraph shares, and the leading miscellaneous companies having all advanced. The general causes appear to be a more settled feeling about the peace, and a diminution of the apprehensions of dear money—the peaceful close of the Black Sea Conference also increasing greatly the confidence felt. This change of feeling affecting a market where business has been in suspense for months, the opportunity has been a very important one for speculators to improve, and hence the great rise which has taken place, which cannot but be in many cases exaggerated. In many of the stocks affected, such as the better home railways, there was no doubt room for a material advance in almost any contingency. The increase of business and traffic throughout the country is sure to benefit the leading companies, which enjoy privileged opportunities. But this is not the position of other stocks which have improved, especially foreign securities, and a few of the railways, where the advance appears to be out of all proportion to any increase of traffic that may reasonably be looked for in the near future. As regards the general causes of the movement, again, though the better opinion, we admit, is that we shall have a lull in Europe for a few years, it cannot be disguised that there are also many elements of uncertainty and alarm. The future action of Russia is a problem of great doubt, and the revolutionary state of France may well give rise to uncertainties. There would seem to be very little good ground again for the cessation of apprehensions of dearer money. The subscription of the Russian loan notwithstanding the reluctance of the Stock Exchange to deal, the demands of France as a borrower, which are now very imminent, the other demands for foreign loans which are inevitable, and the general demand for peace purposes which will become very strong as enterprise and activity are resumed—are all causes tending to enhance the value of money at an early date, while some of them will have a specially prejudicial effect on a few of the stocks which have advanced—especially the weaker foreign stocks. We are exceeding doubtful therefore whether the general advance will be long maintained, though we should expect no fall, at least no material fall, in most of the principal railways, where the advance is kept within some reasonable proportion to the probable increase of traffic.

English Government Stocks.—There has been a steady advance in Consols this week, the price at the close on Thursday being 92⅛, which is an improvement of ¾ on the closing price of last Friday, while there is a farther improvement to-day to 92⅛ ¼. Other Government securities as will be seen below, have likewise moved in sympathy. Last settlement it will be remembered showed the existence of a large bear account, and the continued ease of the money market, as the effect of the probable new demands is postponed, is apparently making some speculators anxious to close operations. This is somewhat difficult for them owing to the great scarcity of stock, and an additional advance within the next day or two is not unlikely; but the events which are expected to produce a decline in the value of Consols cannot now be long delayed.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day :—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Money. Highest.	Account. Lowest.	Account. Highest.	Exchequer Bills. March and June.
Saturday	91⅛	91¾	91⅛	91¾	par to 5s pm
Monday	91⅛	91¾	91⅛	91¾	par to 5s pm
Tuesday	91⅛	91¾	91¼	91¾	par to 5s pm
Wednesday	91⅛	91¾	91⅛	91 13/16	par to 5s pm
Thursday	91⅛	92	91⅛	92⅛	par to 5s pm
Friday	92	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	par to 5s pm

The following are the changes for the week, taking the latest unofficial prices for quotation :—

	Closing Prices last Friday.	Closing Prices this day.	Inc.	or Dec
Consols for money	91⅛ ¾	92 ⅛	+	⅜
Ditto account	91⅛ ¾	92⅛ ⅛	+	⅜
Reduced 3 %	90 ½ xd	90½ ½	+	⅛
New 3 %	90 ½ xd	90½ ½	+	⅛
Bank Stock, last dividend 4½ %	243 5	243 5	...	...
India Stock, 10½ %, red. at 200 Apl. 30, 1874	205 7	205 7	...	...
Ditto 5 %, red. at par, July 5, 1880	109¼ ¾	109¼ ¾	...	...

EXCHEQUER BILLS.—Par to 5s pm.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The following are the changes for the week in this department :—

	Closing Prices last Friday.	Closing Prices this day.	Inc.	or Dec.
Canada 6 %	104½ 5½	104½ 5½	...	...
Ditto 5 %	97½ 8½	98 9	+	½
New Zealand 5 % Consolidated Bonds	98½ 9	98¾ 9¼	+	¼
New South Wales 5 % Bonds, 1888 to 1893	99½ 100	99¾ 100¼	+	¼
Nova Scotia 6 % Bonds, 1875	102½ 3½	103 4	+	½
Queensland Government 6 % Bonds, 1884-5	107½ 8½	108 9	+	½
Victoria 6 %	111 12	111½ 12½	+	½
Ditto New 5 %	101 2	101½ 2½	+	½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.—In this department, as we have noticed, there has been a material improvement for the week, the tone having been given by the dealings in French securities, which are now taking the lead in the market. The French National Defence loan, on which the first half-year's dividend has nearly accrued, notice of payment having been given, moved up to 97½, an improvement of rather more than 2½ from last Friday. The 3 per Cent. Rentes, which were at 50½ last Friday, steadily advanced this week to 52 5/8 7/8, having touched 53 on Thursday, and the quotation from Paris having also been good. The advance is probably due to preparations for the coming loan, but the indications that France is getting into some sort of settled order are not without effect, and partly counteract the anticipated result of the competition of France on other foreign securities, which have also advanced. The buying has especially been in Turkish 5 per Cents. from causes which we described last week; in Spanish, on reports of new financial schemes, and the increase of confidence in the new Government; and Italians have also advanced a little. To-day the markets were good at the opening, and after being flat during the day in consequence of realisations, again rallied and close firm.

The scrip of the new Russian loan, which is stated to have been fully subscribed, notwithstanding the persistent opposition to dealings on the Stock Exchange, has been steady during the week at 1 to 1⅜ premium. The allotment letters were issued to-day, and from one-half to three-fourths of the amount applied for have in some instances been allotted, though in other cases there is a much less proportion. The premium is now ⅝ to ¾.

Brazilian scrip has been at ⅛ dis to ⅛ pm. Tuesday next, the 21st inst., is appointed a special settling day.

This afternoon there was a report of a new Portuguese loan being shortly brought on the market.

According to the *Times* advices from Vienna state that the Austrian Minister proposes an issue of 60 million florins, nominal, in silver metalliques, which will bring about 3,000,000*l* sterling to the Exchequer to meet past and prospective deficits, but that it is expected the measure will be strongly opposed, and that it may even compromise the stability of the Cabinet.

The Honduras Government have notified that in addition to the annual drawing of 3 per cent. on the 31st December next, as provided in the bonds of the loan of 1870, an additional drawing of 2 per cent. will take place on the 30th April next, and if circumstances admit another of 2 per cent. on the 30th September next. The bonds thus drawn on the 30th April will be paid off at par with the coupon due on the 1st July next.

The following are the changes for the week, taking the latest unofficial prices for quotation :—

	Closing Prices last Friday.	Closing Prices this day.	Inc.	or Dec
Argentine 6 %	89½ ¾	90½ 1	+	1¼
Brazilian 5 % 1865	90 ½	90½ 1	+	½
Ditto 4½ %, 1863	82½ 3½	82½ 3½	...	...
Ditto 5 %, 1871	par ½ pm	par ½ pm	...	...
Buenos Ayres 6 %	93 5	95 7	+	2
Chilian 4½ %	79 81	79 81	...	...
Danubian Principalities 7 %	78 80 xd	77 9	—	1
Ditto 8 %	87 9	87 9	...	...
Egyptian 7 %, 1862	79 81 xd	80 2	+	1
Ditto 7 %, 1864	90½ 1½	90½ 1½	...	...
Ditto 7 %, 1866 (Railways)	98½ 9½	99 100	+	½
Ditto 7 %, 1866 (Pasha Loan)	78½ ¾	78½ ¾	...	...
Ditto 9 %, 1867	97½ 8½	97½ 8½	...	...
Ditto 7 %, 1868	73½ 4½	75½ ¾	+	1¼
French National Defence loan 6 %	94 7/16 9/16	97½ ¾	+	3 1/16
Italian 5 %, 1861	53½ ½	53¾ 4	+	½
Ditto 5 % State Domain	85 7	85 7	...	...
Ditto 6 % Tobacco Bonds	88 90	88 90	...	...
Japanese 9 %, 1870	98 100	98 100	...	...
Mexican 3 %	14½ ½	14½ ½	+	¼
North German Confederation 5 %, 1st iss.	101½ ½	101½ ½	+	½
Ditto 2nd issue	2¾ 3½ pm	3 ½ pm	+	¼
Peruvian 5 %, 1865	90½ ¾	91½ ¾	+	1
Portuguese 3 % Bonds, 1869	32¾ 3	32¾ 3½	+	½
Russian 5 %, 1822	83 5	83 5	...	...
Ditto 3 %, 1859	53½ 4½	53½ 4½	...	...
Ditto 5 %, 1862	85 6	85½ 6	...	...
Ditto 5 %, 1864	90½ 1½	91½ 2½	+	1
Ditto 5 %, 1870	82¾ 3¾	83¾ 4¾	+	1
Ditto, Anglo-Dutch, 5 %, 1866	90½ 1½	91½ 2½	+	1
Ditto 5 %, Oel-Vitebsk Bonds	84½ 5½	85½ 6	+	½
Ditto 4 %, Nicolai Railway Bonds	67½ 8	68 ½	+	½
Ditto 5 %, Moscow-Jaroslaw	83¾ 4½	84 ½	+	¼
Ditto 5 %, Charkof-Azof Bonds	82½ ¾	83 ½	+	¼
Spanish New 3 %	29½ 13/16	30½ ¾	+	13/16
Ditto 5 %, 1870	75¾ 6¾	78½ ¾	+	2½
Turkish 6 %, 1854	79 81	79 81	...	...
Ditto 6 %, 1858	58 9	58½ 9½	+	½
Ditto 6 %, 1862	61 2	62¾ 3¼	+	1¼
Ditto 5 %, 1865	42 3/16 7/16	44 ½	+	1 1/16
Ditto 6 %, 1865	59¼ 60	60¾ 1¼	+	1¼
Ditto 6 % Bonds, 1869	52½ ¾	53¾ 4	+	1¼
Ditto ditto Small Bonds	53¼ ¾	54¾ 5	+	1¼

ENGLISH RAILWAY STOCKS.—The general upward movement in the markets, as we have noticed already, has been most conspicuous in home railways, and here it is only a continuation of the steady advance to which we drew attention last week. We notice elsewhere the extent of the recent changes from its commencement, but most of the improvement is nevertheless due to the great advance of the present week, as will be seen from the usual comparative table which we subjoin. The principal stocks which have gained on the week are South-Eastern Ordinary and Deferred, Brighton, Chatham and Dover Preference, and Metropolitan District. Great Western however have also gained materially, and still show the greatest improvement, taking the last two or three weeks into the comparison. Apart from the general cause for the advance to be found in the increase of traffic, there are no doubt special circumstances affecting most of these lines. The Great Western is one of those companies whose stocks have always been well held, so that on a demand springing up there are few sellers, while the smallness of the proportion of Ordinary to the Debenture and Preference stocks makes it one of the lines in which an increase of traffic benefits the Ordinary shareholder most. The line has also a specially good prospect before it from the approaching completion of the plan of substituting the narrow for the broad gauge, by which a large accession of traffic with the mineral districts of Wales will be gained. As respects the other lines named, South-Eastern, Brighton, and Chatham and Dover, all participate in the advantages to be derived from increased continental business, while there are always expectations of closer working arrangements or amalgamations by which the Ordinary shareholders of each will be benefited. As regards the Metropolitan District, the proceedings at the meeting this week have been considered unusually favourable; but considering the present state of the line, the improvement in this case is purely speculative. The Great Eastern is another company which has improved greatly this week, and it will also gain much by the improvement of business with the continent, while the approaching completion of the Metropolitan Extensions will render productive a large amount of capital which is now only a dead weight, and otherwise add to the company's facilities for business. To-day, as in the foreign market, there was a good deal of realisation to secure profits, but the consequent reaction was only slight, and prices, as will be seen below, show an enormous advance from last week.

A dividend of 4¼ per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock of the Caledonian Railway—an improvement of ¼ on the corresponding period of last year—was announced in the early part of the week. This dividend was not so good as had at one time been expected, but the general improvement of the company's position, and the later fears as to this particular dividend, had both been discounted beforehand, and the incident had no effect on the general course of the markets. Notwithstanding the relapse caused by the announcement, Caledonian close for the week at a fall of only from last Friday.

The following shows the principal changes in the quotations of ordinary stocks, comparing the latest unofficial prices :—

	Closing Prices last Friday.		Closing Prices this day.	Inc. or Dec.
Caledonian	89½ ¾	.....	88½ ¾	− 1½
Great Eastern	39½ ⅞	.....	40½ 1 1/16	+ 1 1/16
Great Northern	121½ 2½	.....	121 2	− ½
Ditto A	132½ ¾	.....	132 ½	− ¼
Great Western	83¼ ¾	.....	82¾ 3 xd	+ ¼
Lancashire and Yorkshire	133¾ 4¼	.....	134¾ 5¼	+ 1
London and Brighton	47½ ¾	.....	50½ ¾	+ 3½
London, Chatham, and Dover	14½ ¾	.....	16½ ⅞	+ 2
London and North-Western	126½ ¾	.....	127¼ ½	+ ¼
London and South-Western	91½ 2½	.....	91½ 2½	... ...
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	49½ 50	.....	50½ 1½	+ 1½
Metropolitan	65½ ½	.....	65½ 6½	+ ½
Ditto District	29½ ¾	.....	34 ½	+ 4¼
Midland	126½ ¾	.....	127½ ¾	+ ¼
North British	35½ ¾	.....	36½ 7½	+ 1½
North-Eastern—Consols	144 ½	.....	145½ ¾	+ 1½
South-Eastern	80½ ¾	.....	83½ ½	+ 3½
Ditto Preferred	113 14	.....	114 15	+ 1
Ditto Deferred	47½ ½	.....	51¾ 2½	+ 3¾

The following are the changes in the principal debenture stocks :—

	Closing Prices last Friday.		Closing Prices this day.	Inc. or Dec.
Great Eastern A 5 %	109 11	.....	109 11	... ...
Ditto 1867 Redeemable	108½ 9½	.....	107 9	− ½
Great Western 5 %	112 13	.....	112 13	... ...
London and Brighton 4½ %	100 2	.....	100 2	... ...
London, Chat., & Dover Arbitration 4½ %	92½ 3½	.....	93½ 4½	+ ½
Metropolitan District 6 %	111 13	.....	112 14	+ 1

The traffic returns on eighteen railways of the United Kingdom, of which a list is subjoined (including the principal railways), for the week ending March 11, amounted to 700,220*l*, being an increase of 47,306*l* on the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate for the current half-year now is 6,049,126*l*, being an increase of 319,591*l* on the corresponding period of last year. The principal increases for the week are—North-Eastern, 8,526*l*; London and North-Western, 7,957*l*; Midland, 6,087*l*; Great Western, 4,798*l*; Great Eastern, 3,259*l*; and Lancashire and Yorkshire, 3,021*l*. The following are the details of the increase in each case for the week and for the whole period :—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

	Week's Receipts.			Aggregate Receipts of Half year to date.		
	Amount.		Inc. or Dec. on Corresponding week in '70.	Amount.		Inc. or Dec. on Correspndg per. in '70.
	£		£	£		£
Bristol and Exeter	7,228	+	280 ...	68,843	+	4,117
Great Eastern	38,333	+	3,259 ...	388,999	+	8,724
Great Northern	40,690	+	1,149 ...	408,007	+	14,628
Lancashire & Yorkshire	51,076	+	3,021 ...	501,621	+	37,708
London, Chat., & Dover	12,134	+	1,673 ...	104,096	+	3,271
London & Nrth.-Western	129,502	+	7,957 ...	1,236,624	+	55,387
London & South-Western	25,045	+	1,529 ...	234,164	+	11,100
London and Brighton	20,071	+	1,853 ...	191,422	+	11,474
Man., Shef., & Lncolnsh.	23,038	+	937 ...	215,809	+	3,206
Metropolitan	7,934	+	143 ...	81,107	+	1,539
Metropolitan District	2,033	+	1,180 ...	19,786	+	12,008
Midland	73,134	+	6,087 ...	718,011	+	35,034
North-Eastern	86,283	+	8,526 ...	811,831	+	53,964
*Caledonian	39,862	+	1,104 ...	232,789	+	11,542
*Glasgow & Sth.-Westrn.	11,926	+	301 ...	70,323	+	2,480
*Great Western	78,075	+	4,798 ...	458,642	+	32,332
*North British	29,703	+	1,063 ...	168,168	+	7,736
*South-Eastern	24,153	+	2,446 ...	138,884	+	13,341
	700,220	+	47,306 ...	6,049,126	+	319,591

* The aggregate in the case of these companies is reckoned from the 1st of February, 1870.

Foreign and Colonial Railways. — The principal dealing for the week has been in Grand Trunk of Canada stocks, the traffic returns of this line still continuing most favourable. As we state elsewhere, the bonds and preference stock issued for the construction of the international bridge across the Buffalo river, in substitution for the ferry now made use of, are understood to have all been placed, so that the completion of the bridge is now ensured at an early date. The Grand Trunk of Canada will thus obtain a good connection with the American railway systems, in place of its present imperfect one, and the result seems certain to be most beneficial to the shareholders.

The following shows the changes for the week in this department :—

Foreign.	Closing Prices last Friday.		Closing Prices this day.	Inc. or Dec.
Antwerp and Rotterdam	12 11/16 13/16	.....	12½ ¾	− 1/16
Bahia and San Francisco	19 ¾	.....	18¾ 19½	− ½
Belgian Eastern Junction	2¼ ½	.....	2¼ ½	... ...
Dutch-Rhenish	23¾ 4	.....	23¾ 4	... ...
Ditto New	2 2½ pm	.....	2 2½ pm	... ...
Great Luxembourg	12 15/16 13 1/16	.....	13 1/16 3/16	+ ¼
Ditto 5 % Obligations	3½ ¼	.....	3½ ¼	... ...
Lemberg-Czernowitz	15½ ¾	.....	15½ ½	− ¼
Lombardo-Venetian	14½ ¾	.....	14 9/16 11/16	+ 1/16
Ditto 3 % Obligations	9½ ¼	.....	9 1/16 3/16	− 1/16
Namur and Liége guaranteed 14*l* pr. anm.	10 ¼	.....	10 ¼	... ...
Ditto guaranteed 6 % Preference	21½ 2½	.....	21½ 2½	... ...
Sambre and Meuse	7½ ¾	.....	7½ ¾	... ...
San Paulo	21½ ¾	.....	21½ ½	− ¼
Varna	3¼ ½	.....	3¼ ½	... ...
Ditto 3 % Obligations	3½ ¾	.....	3 3/16 11/16	... ...
British Possessions.				
East Indian	107¾ 8½	.....	107¾ 8½	... ...
Grand Trunk of Canada	14½ ¾	.....	15 ½	+ ¼
Great Indian Peninsula	103¾ 4½	.....	104 ½	+ ¼
Great Western of Canada	16¼ ½	.....	16¼ ½	... ...
Madras 5 %	102½ 3	.....	102¾ 3½	+ ¼

The question of the Roumanian State Railway bonds has advanced another stage this week. A committee of the Roumanian Chamber, it appears, has advised that the bonds are not lawfully issued, and that the Government is not bound; and the Foreign Bondholders Association have this week drawn up a most energetic protest against the conclusion. The matter has now become somewhat scandalous, and we must say that it wears a very different aspect from what it did when it was supposed that the Roumanian Government was declining to acknowledge an absolute guarantee upon the failure of the parties who were primarily liable. The Roumanian Government are not so utterly without excuse. They say, in fact, that these particular bonds were not authorised, that the commissioner signing them had not power to bind the Government, and that the Government is not bound. This is a very different thing from repudiating an absolute guarantee. Two questions, however, will remain—(1) Whether, in point of fact, the allegations of the committee are true; and (2) Whether, if true, the Roumanian Government is not bound, for its own credit, to take up obligations which have the colour of legality, which were allowed to be publicly issued, although a disclaimer could very easily have been made known to all concerned, and from which, moreover, the Government has received some credit. As to the first of these questions, we apprehend there will be very little doubt that the Roumanian Government may not be technically bound. The fact that the Stock Exchange Committee refused a quotation shows that even at the time something was thought to be amiss. But, as regards the points in the second question, we do not think the Roumanian Government can be acquitted. By not disclaiming at the time the acts of agents who, at least, had some authority, they have come under an equitable obligation to the public, who can seldom inquire into such points minutely; and it is also a strong point against them that, even if the work of construction has not advanced as stipulated by the concession, they have received benefit from it. It would be very sharp practice, indeed, to repudiate the acts of agents, or *quasi*-agents, so far as they constituted an obligation, while accepting some benefit from these acts. There is at least a case for a compromise, if not for the concession to the bondholders of all their demands. As the matter has excited some attention, we think it will be interesting to give the text of the Committee's report, which is as follows :—

The Committee, as you may be persuaded, has faithfully submitted to you its investigations on the documents furnished by the Minister of Finance; it also lays before you its conclusions on the several questions it has been called upon to decide.

As regards the question as to whether Mr Ambron was appointed in conformity with the Constitution,—the Committee declares that he was not appointed in conformity with the Constitution.

As regards the conditions on which the commissioner of the Government was appointed,—the Committee declares that those conditions were not in conformity with the deed of concession.

As regards the form of the bonds,—the Committee declares that it was not in conformity with the deed of concession.

As regards the emission of the bonds,—the Committee declares that it was not in conformity with the deed of concession.

As regards the Commission of inquiry sent to Berlin—The Committee annexes the report of the Commission.

Here follows a conclusion making personal charges against parties connected with the concession, which we omit; and the report then proceeds :—

As regards the public declaration made by Mr Stuge, the Committee declares that the Government Commissioner exceeded his powers.

As regards the demand of Mr Strousberg that the January coupon should be paid by the Government, the Committee declares that the State of Roumania is under no direct engagement towards the bondholders.

The above being the unanimous conclusions of the Committee, the undersigned, its reporter, has the honour, Messrs the Deputies, to submit them to your deliberation.

American Securities.—There have been no transactions of importance in the new American loan, and the quotation is quite nominal. The probability of the introduction of a large French loan, for which good security will be forthcoming, and which will bear a comparatively high rate of interest, has had an adverse influence upon the attempted issue of the Funding loan. The moment chosen is inopportune for the suc-

cess of the scheme, but the agents on this side look forward to its ultimate success. Meantime the old bonds have again rallied, though the quotations are still below those current immediately before the announcement of the new issue. Atlantic and Great Western Mortgage bonds have been in active demand. The annexed shows the fluctuations for the week:—

	Closing Prices last Friday.		Closing Prices this day.		Inc. or Dec.
United States 6 % 5/20 Bonds, exchng. 4/6	91½ ¾	.....	92¼ ½	+	¼
Ditto 1865 Issue	91½ ½	.....	91½ 2	+	½
Ditto 1867 Issue	90½ ½	.....	90¾ 1	+	¼
Ditto 5 % 10/40 Bonds, exchange 4/6	88¼ ¾	.....	88¾ 91¼	+	½
Atlantic and Great Western Consol. Bonds	29½ 30	.....	35¼ ¾	+	5¼
Erie Shares	18¼ ⅜	.....	18¼ ½	...	...
Illinois Central Shares	110 ¼	.....	110 ¼	...	...
Massachussets 5 % Sterling Bonds, 1900	93 5	.....	93 5	...	...
Panama General Mortgage 7 % Bonds, 1897	93 5	.....	93 5	...	...
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 % Bonds, 1910	91¼ ¾	.....	91¼ ¾	...	...
Virginia 6 % Bonds	54 6	.....	55 6	...	...
Ditto 5 % Sterling Bonds	57 60	.....	57 60	...	...

JOINT STOCK BANK SHARES.—The transactions in this department have been less numerous than for some weeks past; nevertheless, the quotations for the leading institutions have been fully maintained. A relapse of ¼ has taken place in Agra and Roumania; ½ in Alliance, New Zealand, and in Chartered of India; but the other movements have been favourable. Anglo-Austrian shares have advanced 1; Metropolitan and Anglo-Hungarian ¼; Hongkong and Shanghae (new), London Joint Stock, and Merchant ½.

A report of the meeting of the Bank of England this week is given below. A dividend of 4½ per cent. was declared.

The report of the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited), to be presented on the 23rd instant, shows a gross profit of 56,286*l* 8s 5d, of which sum 20,000*l* is applied to the extinction of the balance upon the amalgamation account, and 11,183*l* 5s to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

TELEGRAPHS.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in the market for cable shares, resulting in heavy occasional advances. Anglo-American and Anglo-Mediterranean have been in request, and close at a rise of 6*l* and 10*l* per share respectively. Submarine stock advanced 4, and the scrip ⅛ on the week. French Cable shares are 1 higher; Great Northern, China, and Japan Extension, ½; Falmouth and Gibraltar, ¼; British Indian Submarine, ⅛; Hooper's Telegraph Works have risen ¼; and Silver's India Rubber ½. Telegraph Construction shares have been in active demand throughout the week, and close with firmness at 25½ to 26 ex all.

MINES.—More animation has prevailed in the demand for British mines, and a rather considerable business has been concluded. West Chiverton show a decline of 3, and East Lovell of 2½ on the week, while Great Laxey shares are ½ lower. On the other hand Great Wheal Vor have risen 2, Grenville and Tincroft ½, and East Grenville ¼. The chief feature in the foreign market is the demand for Eberhardts, which closed to-day at an advance of 3. St John del Rey are 1, United Mexican and Vancouver coal ¼ better; but there is a relapse of ½ in Cape Copper.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A steady feeling has prevailed in the miscellaneous market, and the movements have generally been of a favourable nature. Ironworks shares have been particularly firm, Bolckow-Vaughan showing a rise of 3, Ebbw Vale of ½, and Rhymney of 1 on the week. Financial shares are without much change, but General Credits are ¼ higher. Among other alterations are an advance of 2 in Canada, ½ in City Offices, ⅜ in Hudson's Bay, 1 in Madras Irrigation, and 1 in Scottish Australian Investment.

A shareholders' requisition was forwarded this afternoon to the Directors of the International Financial Society, requesting them to call an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on the subject of the charges recently made by Mr Hope in the address which we described. The requisition states:—

We, the undersigned, being the holders of more than Ten Thousand Shares, require you, in conformity with the Articles of Association, to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, for the purpose of investigating—

1st. The matter pertaining to the management of the interest of the Society in the Metropolis Sewage Company.

2ndly. The general management of the property and assets of this Society.

3rdly. And of taking such action and passing such Resolutions as may appear to the Meeting to be necessary to give effect to the objects for which the Meeting is convened.

A prospectus is issued of the Buenos Ayres National Tramways Company (Limited), capital 140,000*l*, in 14,000 shares of 10*l* each. The object of the company is to increase the tramway accommodation of Buenos Ayres not only for the conveyance of passengers, but also for the conveyance of produce from the various markets and depots to the wharves and railways. Statistics are quoted to show the recent growth of Buenos Ayres and the likelihood of a large traffic, the tramways already established having been successful. It is also stated that the company will enjoy the benefit of important concessions granted by the provincial Government of Buenos Ayres. A deposit of 1*l* per share is required on application, and the balance is payable by instalments, terminating on the 1st of September, 1871.

The list of applications for shares in the Dominion of Canada Oils Refinery Company will close on Monday, the 20th inst., for London, and on Tuesday, the 21st, for the country.

The directors of the Rio and Janeiro City Improvements Company have resolved to recommend a dividend at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum.

The meeting of shareholders of the Anglo-American Telegraph was held to-day, when the report of the directors was adopted.

EXCHANGES.—The principal change in the week is in the rate on Paris, the short exchange being 25 12½ to 25 25, as compared with 25 25 to 25 45, which we quoted last week. The exchange on Belgian towns has also varied a little in the same direction. There is thus an increased demand for the means of remittance to France, though there has been hardly any shipment of bullion as yet. On the other hand, there has been a diminished demand for bills on Italian towns, the rates on which are now quoted 27 5 to 27 15, instead of 26 90 to 26 95, which was the quotation last Friday. It would appear from this that there has either been a fresh depreciation of the forced currency, or that Italy is indebted to this country, so that an attempt to raise a new loan becomes the more likely. The variation in the rate, however, deserves the notice of Italian bondholders in consequence of the sudden action of the Italian Government lately in altering the price at which its coupons would be cashed in London. On the principle of the former alteration, there is no reason why a fresh change to the prejudice of the bondholders should not now be made.

BULLION.—The following is taken from the circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

Gold.—There has been a small purchase of gold coin by the Bank, but the demand for bars, although not active enough to cause withdrawals from that establishment, is yet sufficiently so to absorb all arrivals. The amounts now on the way to this country from Melbourne are large, and may be expected here about the 20th instant. The Roquette has brought 10,000*l* from Africa, and the Neva 23,500*l* from the West Indies.

Silver.—We have had some further large arrivals from India and New York during the past week, amounting to about 290,000*l*. The demand has not been very active, and the market may be considered as fractionally lower.

Mexican dollars.—The Wisconsin has brought about 446,000*l* from New York, and further amounts will follow. There is a demand for China at present for the old coinage at 58¾d per oz. The new issue, however, will only be taken for refining purposes, at 58⅜d. The outgoing Peninsular and Oriental steamers of the 19th inst. will take a rather large amount of this coin for China and the Straits.

Exchange on India for banks' drafts at 60 days' sight is 1s 10⅝d to 1s 10¾d per rupee. The Council bills allotted yesterday realised the same prices as on 1st inst., the minimum as before was 1s 10¼d. Applications on Calcutta and Madras, at 1s 10½d, received 12 per cent. and on Bombay, at 1s 10⅝d, 97 per cent. The sums granted were—to Calcutta, 298,000*l*; to Madras, 2,000*l*; and to Bombay, 100,000*l*.

Indian Government loan notes are higher this week; our quotations are 92 to 92¼ for the 4 per Cents.; 100 for the 5 per Cents.; and 107 to 107¼ for the 5½ per Cents.

Quotations for bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d to 77s 9½d per oz std; ditto fine, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto refinable, 77s 11d to 78s per oz std; South American doubloons, 73s 8d to 74s per oz; United States gold coin, 76s 3d to 76s 3½d per oz. Silver—Bar silver, 5s 0⅛d per oz std, last price; ditto containing 5 grains gold, 5s 0¾d to 5s 0⅞d per oz std; Mexican dollars, 4s 10⅝d to 4s 10¾d per oz, last price.

There were no bullion operations at the Bank of England to-day.

According to to-night's *Gazette*, the imports of the precious metals into the United Kingdom during the week ended March 15 were:—Gold, 160,581*l*; silver, 743,046*l*. The exports were:—Gold, 17,026*l*; silver, 125,476*l*.

EXCHANGE ON INDIA.

MARCH 16.

	60 days.		30 days.
Calcutta	1s 10⅝d	.....	1s 10¾d
Madras	1s 10½d	.....	1s 10¾d
Bombay	1s 10⅝d	.....	1s 10 13/16d
Mauritius	4 % dis	.....	3½ % dis
Colombo	4 % dis	.....	3½ % dis
Singapore	4s 5d	.....	4s 5½d
Hong Kong	4s 5d	.....	4s 5½d
Sydney	1 % dis	.....	½ % dis
Melbourne	1 % dis	.....	½ % dis

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

BRITISH FUNDS, INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Dividends Due.	British Funds.	Closing Prices.
Jan. 5 July 5 ...	3 per Cent. Consols.....	92½
...	Do for Account, Apr. 5	92½ 92½
April 5 Oct. 5...	3 per Cent. Reduced	90¾ 90¾
April 5 Oct. 5...	New 3 per Cent.	90¾ 90¾
Jan. 5 July 5 ...	Do 3½ — ..... Jan. 1894	... ...
Jan. 5 July 5 ...	Do 2½ — ..... Jan. 1894	... ...
Jan. 5 July 5 ...	Do 5 — ..... Jan. 1873	... ...
Jan. 5 July 5 ...	Annuities ..... Jan. 1880	... ...
April 5 Oct. 5...	Do ..... Apr. 1885	... ...
Feb. 4 Aug. 4...	Do (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	... ...
Mar. 11 Sept. 11	Exchequer Bills, 1,000*l.* 2¾ %..	par 5s p
June 11 Dec. 11	Do 100*l.* 200*l.* and 500*l*	4s p
	Indian Govt. Securities.	
Jan. 5 July 5 ...	India Stock, 10½ % Apr. 1874	... ...
Jan. 5 July 5 ...	Do 5 % ..... July, 1880	109½
April 5 Oct. 5...	Do 4 % ..... Oct. 1888	... ...
...	Do Enfaced Paper, 4 %	... ...
Feb. 28 Aug. 31.	Do do 5 %..... Jan. 1872	... ...
May 31 Nov. 30.	Do do 5½ % ..... May, 1879	... ...
June 1 Dec. 1...	Do do 5 % Rupee Dbn..1872	... ...
June 1 Dec. 1...	Do do 5 % do 1877	... ...
June 1 Dec. 1...	Do do 5 % do 1882	... ...
Feb. 16 Aug 16.	Do Deben. 5 % .. Aug. 1873	... ...
Mar. 31 Sept. 30	Do Bonds, 4 % 1,000*l*.....	15s 9s p
Mar. 31 Sept. 30	Do do 4 %, under 1,000*l* ...	... ...
	Miscellaneous.	
April 5 Oct. 5...	Bk of Englnd 8¾,4½ % last ½ yr	... ...
April 1 Oct. 1...	Canadian 4 % Bonds, red. by Dominion of Canada in 1903	... ...
April 1 Oct. 1...	Corptn of Lon. Bds, 1877, 4½ %	101 103
June 1 Dec. 1 ...	Do do 1879, 4½ %	102 103
Jan. 5 July 5 ...	Do do 1882, 4½ %	101½ 2½
April 5 Oct. 5...	Do do 1881. 4½ %	... ...
Jan.Apr.Jly.Oct	Metrop.Brd of Wrks, 3½ % Stk.	... ...

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.

Dividends Due.	Sinking Fund %.	Next Drawing.	Name.	Closing Prices.
Jan. July	2½	June.	Argentine, 1868 ... 6 %	90 91
June Dec.	1	June.	Brazilian, 1852 ... 4½%	87 89
June Dec.	1 13/	June.	Do 1858 ..... 4½%	88 90
April Oct.	...	...	Do 1859 ..... 5 %	... ...
June Dec.	1 13/	June.	Do 1860 ..... 4½%	82 84
April Oct.	1 13/	June.	Do 1863 ..... 4½%	82 84
Mar. Sept.	1	July.	Do 1865 ..... 5 %	90 91
Jan. July	...	June.	Buenos Ayres..... 6 %	95 97
...	...	...	Do 100*l*	... ...
Jan. July	...	June.	Do (Def. 3%) ... 2 %	... ...
April Oct.	...	1871	Do 1870 ..... 6 %	93 94
Mar. Sept.	...	Mar.	Chilian, 1842 ..... 3 %	... ...
June Dec.	...	*Mar.	Do 1858 ..... 4½%	79 81
Jan. July	2	Apr.	Do 1866 ..... 7 %	104 6
Jan. July	2	*Jan.	Do 1867 ..... 6 %	98 100
Jan. July	...	May.	Do 1870 ..... 5 %	89 91
April Oct.	7	Apr.	Colombian ..... 6 %	... ...
Mar. Sept.	...	Mar.	Danish, 1825 ..... 3 %	... ...
Mar. Sept.	...	Mar.	Do '50 and '61... 4 %	... ...
June Dec.	...	...	Do 1863 ..... 4 %	... ...
...	...	...	Do 100*l*.....	... ...
Jan. July	1	July.	Do 1864 ..... 5 %	... ...
May Nov.	...	May	Do {Gov. Deb.} {1869-72...} 5 %	... ...
May Nov.	...	May.	Do do, 1873-77... 5 %	... ...
Mar. Sept.	2	*Jan.	Danubian, 1864 ... 7 %	77 79
Jan. July	1.64	*Dec.	Do 1867 ... ... 8 %	87 89
Jan. July	...	...	Dutch, ex. 12 guild 2½%	... ...
May, 1869	n'ne	...	Ecuador, New Con. 1 %	... ...
...	n'ne	...	Do {Prvsional.} {LndWrnt.}	... ...
Mar. Sept.	1	July.	Egyptian, 1862 ... 7 %	80 82
...	...	...	Do 500*l*.....	80 82
...	...	...	Do 100*l*.....	85 87
April Oct.	3½	Aug.	Do 1864 ..... 7 %	90 92
...	...	...	Do 500*l*.....	91 93
...	...	...	Do 100*l*.....	93 95
Jan. July	1	Apr.	Do 1868 ..... 7 %	75½ 76
Jan. July	...	*Jan.	Do {Gov. Rail.} {Debntres} 7 %	99 100
...	...	...	French National Defence, Eng. Scrip, all paid 6 %	97 97½
...	...	...	Do do 60*l* paid 6 %	... ...
...	...	...	Greek, 1824-25, ex Coupons ..... 5 %	9 11
...	...	...	Do Coupons ...	... ...
Feb. Aug.	not applied		Guatemala ..... 5 %	... ...
April Oct.	3	Mar.	Do 1869 ..... 6 %	74 76
Jan. July	3	*Dec.	Honduras Govrnt. Railway Loan.10 %	76 78
...	...	...	Do 500*l*.....	77 79
...	3	*Dec.	Do 100*l*.....	80 83
Jan. July	...	...	Do 1870	78 80
Jan. July	...	*Dec.	Italian, Maremm. Railway ..... 5 %	53 55
April Oct.	6.66	*Jan.	Do 1865 ..... 5 %	85 87
Feb., 1871	...	1873	Japan ..... 9 %	98 100
Jan., 1867	n'ne	...	Mexican ..... 3 %	14 14½
Jan., 1867	n'ne	...	Do 1864 ..... 3 %	7 8
April Oct.	n'ne	...	Do Ang.-French 6 %	... ...
Jan. July	1	*Jan.	Montevidn.Eurpn. 6 %	... ...
Feb. Aug.	5	Aug.	Moorish, Imperial 5 %	95 98
June Dec.	...	...	New Granada.....	24 24½
June Dec.	...	...	Do..... 3 %	39 40
June Dec	...	...	Do Deferred ...	10¾ 11¼
...	...	...	Do {LndWnts.} {(Hectars)}	... ...
May Nov.	...	...	N. German Confederaton (Eng. Scrip) ..... 5 %	101¼ 1¾
...	...	...	Do do 50*l* paid.. 5 %	... ...

FOREIGN STOCKS, BONDS, &c.—*Continued.*

Dividends Due.	Sinking Fund %.	Next Drawing.	Name.	Closing Prices.
Jan. July	5	July.	Peruvian, 1865 ... 5 %	91 92
Jan. July	...	...	Do '70 Scp.all pd 6 %	74½ 75½
...	...	...	Do do, 72½*l* do...	... ...
Jan. July	n'ne	...	Portuguese, '53-67 3 %	32¾ 33¼
Jan. July	...	...	Do 1869 ..... 3 %	32¾ 33¼
Mar. Sept.	not applied		Russian, 1822, £ stl 5 %	83 85
Jan. July	2	*Nov.	Do 1850 ..... 4½%	88 90
June Dec.	1½	*Mar.	Do 1860 ..... 4½%	... ...
May Nov.	1½	...	Do 1859 ..... 3 %	53 56
May Nov.	...	...	Do 1862 ..... 5 %	85 86
April Oct.	1	*Jan.	Do {Ang-Dtch. 1864, 100*l*} 5 %	91 93
April Oct.	1	*Jan.	Do do, 84*l* 15s... 5 %	... ...
April Oct.	...	*July	Do do, 1866, 100*l* 5 %	91 93
April Oct.	...	*July	Do do, 84*l* 15s... 5 %	... ...
May Nov.	0.15	*Aug.	Do (Nicls. Rail.) 4 %	68 69
Feb. Aug.	...	*Feb.	Do 1870 ..... 5 %	83 84
Jan. July	...	...	San Domingo..... 6 %	55 58
June Dec.	1	...	Sardinian..... 5 %	72 74
June Dec.	...	...	Spanish ..... 3 %	30¾ 31
Jan., 1871	...	June.	Do {Quicksilvr Mortgage} 5 %	78 79
June Dec.	¼	Apr	Swedish Provncial Mortgage Loan 4 %	... ...
April Oct.	0.45	Apr.	Do Gvernmnt 1864 4½%	... ...
Jan. July	...	...	Do do, 1868..... 5 %	99 101
April Oct.	1	*July	Turkish, 1854 ..... 6 %	79 81
Mar. Sept.	1	*Dec.	Do 1858 ..... 6 %	58 60
Mar. Sept.	...	...	Do 100*l*.....	... ...
Jan. July	2	May.	Do 1862 ..... 6 %	62 64
Jan. July	...	...	Do 100*l*.....	63 65
Jan. July	2	May.	Do 1863 ..... 6 %	... ...
Jan. July	...	...	Do 1865 ..... 5 %	43½ 44
Jan. July	2.44	May.	Do 1865 ..... 6 %	60 62
Feb. Aug.	...	*May	Do Guaranteed.. 4 %	99 101
April Oct.	...	Mar.	Do 1869 ..... 6 %	53¾ 54
...	...	...	Do 100*l*.....	55½
Coup. 1865	...	...	Venezuela ..... 3 %	... ...
Coup. 1865	not applied		Do 1½%	... ...
Coup. 1865	not applied		Do 1862 ..... 6 %	... ...
Coup. 1867	not applied		Do 1864 ..... 6 %	... ...

Note.—Dividends on the before-mentioned stocks payable in London.

Jan. July	...	...	Belgian, ex 25*f* ...	2½%	... ...
May Nov.	...	...	Do do	4½%	... ...
Jan. July	...	...	Dutch Cert., ex 12*g*	2½%	52½
April Oct.	...	...	Do do	4 %	... ...
Mar. Sept.	...	...	French rentes, x 25*f*	4½%	... ...
Quarterly.	...	...	Do do	3 %	51½ 52½
Jan. July	...	...	Italian, 1861, x 25*f*	5 %	53¾ 54¼

* The drawings are yearly in the case of stocks to which asterisks are prefixed. In almost all other cases, where there are drawings, half-yearly.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Authorised Issue.	Dividends Due.	Name.	Closing Prices.
£50000	Jan & July	British Columbia, 1872 6%	... ...
100000	Apl & Oct	Do 1894 6%	... ...
...	Jan & July	Canada, 1877-84 ..... 6%	105 106
...	Feb & Aug	Do 6%	102 104
...	Mar & Sept	Do 6%	102 104
2214808	Jan & July	Do 5%	98 99
1034518	Jan & July	Do Inscrbd. Stk. 5%	97 99
...	Apl & Oct	Do Dmn. of, 1903 5%	99 101
200000	Jne & Dec	Cape of G. Hope, 1873 6%	102 104
...	Apl & Oct	Do 1890-1900 6%	109 111
...	Apl & Oct	Do 1880-90... 6%	107 109
...	Jan & July	Do 1891 ..... 6%	107 109
234000	Apl & Oct	Do 1900 ..... 5%	101 103
250000	May & Nov	Ceylon, 1878 ..... 6%	107 109
100000	May & Nov	Do. 1872 ..... 6%	102 104
350000	May & Nov	Do. 1882 & 1883... 6%	110 112
367600	...	Jamaica, 1897 ..... 4%	... ...
200000	Jan & July	Mauritius, 1873..... 6%	103 105
300000	Jan & July	Do 1878..... 6%	107 109
150000	May & Nov	Do 1882..... 6%	109 111
400000	Feb & Aug	Do 1895-96 ... 6%	109 111
125000	May & Nov	Melbrne. Corp. 1867-75 6%	... ...
165500	Apl & Oct	Natal 6%	110 112
100000	May & Nov	Do 6%	109 111
166000	Jan & July	New Brunswick 6%	105½ 106½
1135800	Jan & July	New S. Wales, 1871-76 5%	100 101
3671800	Jan & July	Do do 1888-1900 5%	99½ 100½
...	Jan & July	Do do 55*l* paid 5%	... ...
550000	Jan & July	Do red. by annual draw. fm '67 to '75 5%	100 101
1000000	Jan & July	Do {2 % an. drw.} {fm '72 to '98} 5%	99 100
95500	Jan & July	New Zealand, 1891 ... 6%	108 110
568200	Jan & July	Do 5%	98½ 99½
4191000	Quarterly*	Do Consol. 5%	98½ 99½
226400	Mar & Sept	Do 1891 ... 6%	110 112
362200	Jne & Dec	Do 1891 ... 6%	108 110
38750	Apl & Oct	Do {Pro. of Auc. ser. 1 & 2, 1896} 6%	... ...
250000	Jan & July	Nova Scotia, 1875..... 6%	102 104
225000	Jan & July	Do 1886..... 6%	105 107
1850200	Jan & July	Queensland, 1882-5... 6%	107½ 108½
1177450	Jan & July	Do 1891..... 6%	107½ 108½
650800	Jan & July	S. Australian, 1871-80 6%	... ...
622800	Jan & July	Do 1881-91 6%	106 109
463300	Jan & July	Do 1892-1915 6%	109 111
102500	Jan & July	Tasmanian, 1895 ..... 6%	106 108
500000	Jan & July	Do red. 1893 to 1901 6%	106 108
333000	Jan & July	Victoria 6%	... ...
850000	Jan & July	Do 1891..... 6%	112 113
7000000	Apl & Oct	Do 1883-5..... 6%	111½ 112½
2107000	Jan & July	Do 1894..... 5%	101½ 102½

* January, April, July, October.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Name.		Redeemable.	Per Dollar.	Closing Prices.
United States 5/20 years...	6%	1882	4s 6d	92 92½
Do		1884	4s 6d	90 92
Do		1885	4s 6d	91½ 91¾
Do	5%	1874	4s 6d	... ...
Do 1867, 371, 346, 350 dol, issued up to 27 Feb., '69	6%	1887	...	90½ 90¾
Do 1040	5%	1904	4s 6d	88¾ 89½
Louisia Old	6%	...	4s 6d	... ...
Do New	6%	...	4s 6d	.. ...
Do Levee	6%	...	4s 6d	60 62
Do do	8%	...	4s 6d	... ...
Massachussets	5%	1894	Sterling	94 96
Do	5%	1900	Sterling	92 94
Virginia State	5%	...	Sterling	60 62
Do	6%	...	4s 6d	55 56
A.&G. W. N. Y. sec. 1 Mort.	7%	1880	4s 6d	... ...
Do Bischoffsheims Certs.		...	...	75 80
Do 2 Mort.....	7%	1881	4s 6d	... ...
Do Bischoffsheims Certs.		...	...	65 70
Do Pennsylvania 1 Mort.	7%	1877	4s 6d	... ...
Do Bischoffsheims Ce. ts.		...	...	75 80
Do 2 Mort.....	7%	1882	4s 6d	... ...
Do Bischoffsheims Certs.		...	...	65 70
Do Con. Mort. Bonds*..	7%	1890	100*l* paid	... ...
Do Bischoffsheims Certs.		...	...	35 36
Do Ex. coupons to be funded from April, '67 to Jan., '71, both incl.		...	...	... ...
Baltimore and Ohio.....	6%	...	...	92 94
Cen. Pacific of California..	6%	...	4s 6d	78 79
Det. & Mil. 1 Mort. Bonds	7%	...	4s 6d	68 70
Do 2 do	8%	...	4s 6d	69 71
Erie Shars., 100 dols all pd.		...	4s 6d	... ...
Do Ticket of Protection Com. attchd		...	4s 6d	18 18½
Do 7% pref. do.....		...	4s 6d	... ...
Do 6% Cnv. Bonds.		...	Sterling	62 64
Do 1 Mortgage.....	7%	1897	4s 6d	... ...
Do 2 do	7%	1879	4s 6d	... ...
Do 3 do	7%	1883	4s 6d	... ...
Illinois Central, 100 dols Shares, all paid.....		...	4s 6d	110 111
Do	6%	1875	4s 2d	... ...
Do Redemp. Mort. Bnds	6%	...	Sterling	101 103
Do	7%	1875	4s 6d	... ...
Illinois & St Louis Bridge 1st Mortgage.....	7%	..	Sterling	88 90
Marietta & Cincinnati Rail. Bonds	7%	...	4s 6d	80 83
Michigan Central, Sinking Fund, 1st Mort.....	8%	1882	4s 6d	85 95
New Jersey, United Canal and Rail.....	6%	...	Sterling	90 92
New York Central, 100 dols Shares		...	4s 6d	... ...
Do Sink. Fund	6%	1883	4s 6d	... ...
Do do	7%	1876	4s 6d	... ...
Oregon and California ..	7%	...	100*l* paid	100 101
Panama, 2nd Mortgage ...	7%	1872	Sterling	93 98
Do General Mortgage	7%	1897	Sterling	93 95
Pennsylvna, 50 dols shares		...	...	50 52
Do 1 Mortgage ...	6%	...	4s 6d	... ...
Do 2 do ...	6%	...	Sterling	99 101
Do General Mort.	6%	1910	Sterling	92½ 93
Philadelphia & Erie, 1st Mort., (gua. by Pennsylvania Rail. Co.) ...		1881	Sterling	96 98
Do with opt. to be pd. in Philadel.		...	...	96 98
Philadelphia and Reading 50 dols shares		...	4s 6d	40 42
West Wisconsin, Rail., Land Grant., Mort. ...	7%	...	...	60 65

* Issued, 2,771,600*l*—reserved for exchange, 3,228,400*l*.

BANKS.

Authorised Issue.	Dividend per annum.	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
100000	3 %	Agra, Limited, A ...	10	10	8½ 9
...	4 %	Albion	50	15	4 5
40000	3 %	Alliance, Limited ...	100	25	11½ 12½
140000	35½ %	Anglo-Austrian	20	10	18 20
40000	10 %	Anglo-Egyptian Bk, Limited	20	20	22½ 23½
50000	10 %	Anglo-Hungarian ...	20	8	7 7½
20000	4 %	Anglo-Italian, '66, L	20	10	5½ 6½
30000	10 %	Bank of Australasia	40	40	53 55
12500	5 %	Bank of B. Columbia	20	20	15 16
12500	5 %	Do New, iss. at 2 p	20	5	2 3
10000	22 %	Bank of Egypt	25	25	39 41
25000	...	Bank of Otago, Lim.	20	10	5½ 6
35000	10 %	Bank of Roumania...	20	8	7 8
20000	10 %	Bank of S. Australia	25	25	29½ 30½
20000	10 %	Bnk of Victoria, Aus.	50	25	38 40
50000	15 %	Bank of N. Zealand.	10	10	16 17
30000	6 %	British N. American	50	50	52 53
20000	5 %	Central of London, L	10	5	3¾ 4¼
40000	...	Chartered of India, Australia, & China	20	20	12½ 13½
30000	8 %	Chart. Merc. of India, London, and China	25	25	23 24
50000	7 %	City	20	10	11½ 11¾
20000	16 %	Colonial	100	30	48 50
200000	7 %	Consolidated, Lim...	10	4	4¾ 4¾
10000	3 %	Delhi & London, Lim and Reduced	50	25	... ...
50000	8 %	English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Lim....	20	10	11½ 12
30000	7 %	English, Scottish, & Australian Chart...	20	20	15½ 16½
5000	12 %	Hongkng & Shanghai Bank Corporation.	28½	28½	33 35
5000	12 %	Do New	28½	16¾	21½ 22½

BANKS—*Continued.*

Authorised Issue.	Dividend per annum.	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	
20000	6 %	Imperial, Limited ...	100	20	18	19
202500	13 %	Imperial Ottoman ...	20	10	11¼	12
6000	8 %	Ionian	25	25	18	20
6000	8 %	Do New	25	10	4	6
100000	...	Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited..	20	4	½	¼
600000	5 %	Do 5 % Debentures 1864, for 30 yrs..	100	100	82	85
20000	8 %	Lond. Bk of Mexico & Sth. America, L.	30	20	16	17
13000	...	Lond. & Brazilian, L.	100	45	19	21
22000	...	Do New	20	7½	3	3½
5000	10 %	Lond. & R. Plate, L.	100	40	44½	45½
40000	10 %	Do New	25	10	11	11½
50000	8 %	Lond. Chart. of Aus.	20	20	24	25
50000	17 %	London and County.	50	20	52	53
80000	18½ %	London Joint Stock.	50	15	38	39
50000	10 %	Lond.&S.Francisco L	10	10	13½	14½
25000	3½ %	London & S. African	20	20	13½	14½
10000	3 %	Lond.& S. Western, L	100	20	7½	8½
100000	18 %	Lond.& Westminster	100	20	63½	64½
15000	5 %	Merchant, Limited..	100	25	21	22
20000	5 %	Metropolitan, Lim...	10	10	8½	8¾
8040	6 %	Midland, Limited ...	100	20	19½	20½
300000	10 %	National of Australasia	5	4	4½	5½
30000	5 %	National of Lpool. L.	25	5	...	...
10000	20 %	NationalProv.of Eng.	100	42	...	...
55000	20 %	Do	20	12	40	
22500	...	Do New, iss. at 10p	20	7	...	...
40000	7 %	National	50	30	...	...
50000	10 %	New South Wales ...	20	20	34	35
50000	6 %	North-Western	20	7½	...	...
60000	12 %	Oriental Bk. Corror.	25	25	41	42
27210	6 %	Provincial Banking Corporation, Lim..	50	10	...	...
20000	20 %	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	...	...
4000	20 %	Do New	10	10	...	...
17051	4 %	Standard of British S Africa, Lim...	100	25	11	13
10000	4 %	Do issued at 6 pm.	100	10	3	4
40000	12 %	Union of Australia...	25	25	38½	39½
80000	15 %	Union of London ..	50	15	41½	42½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Authorised Issue.	Dividend per annum.	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	
50000	7/14/6%	Alliance Brit. & For.	100	11	...	
10000	4 %	Do Marine	100	25	29	
24000	13¾ %	Atlas.....	50	5¾	...	
3000	6 %	Argus Life	100	25	...	
50000	25 %	British and Foreign, Marine, Limited...	20	4	8½	8½
20000	10 %	Church of England..	50	2	...	
5000	5 %	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10	...	
50000	20 %	Commercial Union .	50	5	8¼	8¾
4000	40 % & b	County	100	10	...	
6160	4½ %	Crown	50	34½	...	
50000	5 %	Eagle.....	50	5	...	
10000	10 %	Equity and Law.....	100	6	...	
20000	7½ %	Eng.&Scott.Law Life	50	3½	...	
40000	...	English and Scottish Marine, Limited...	25	2	...	
10000	6 %	General.....	100	5	...	
25000	...	Globe Marine, Lim..	20	4	4¾	5¼
5000	5 %	Gresham Life	20	5	...	
20000	5 %	Guardian	100	50	...	
20000	6 %	Home and Colonial Marine, Limited...	50	5	4¼	4¾
12000	1 pr sh.	Imperial Fire	100	25	...	
7500	10 %	Imperial Life	100	10	...	
13453	10 %	Indemnity Marine...	100	50	114	
50000	12 %	Law Fire	100	2½	...	
10000	4½ pr s.	Law Life	100	10	...	
100000	15 %	Lancashire	20	2	...	
20000	5¾ %	Legal & General Life	50	8	...	
87504	20 %	Liverpool & London Fire and Life ...	20	2	...	
49626	6 %	Do Globe (1l anns)	...	...	...	
35862	4 %	London	25	12½	...	
40000	...	Lond. & Lancas. Fire	25	3½	...	
10000	5 %	Lond. & Lancas. Life	10	1	...	
20000	4¾ %	Lond. & Provin. Law	50	4¾	...	
50000	10 %	Lond.& Prov. Marine	20	2	3	3½
10000	38¾ %	Marine	100	18	...	
50000	10 %	Maritime, Limited...	10	2	...	
40000	16 %	N. British & Mercan.	50	6½	31	32
40000	50 %	Ocean Marine.....	25	5	18½	18¾
40000	...	Oriental & Gl.Marine	25	2½	...	
...	5 pr sh.	Pelican	...	...	...	
..	9 pr sh.	Phœnix.....	...	...	...	
2500	12½ %	Provident Life	100	10	...	
200000	80 %	Rock Life.....	5	10/	...	
689220	25 %	Royal Exchange.....	Stk	100	...	
100000	11¾ %	Royal Insurance.....	20	3	...	
1500	72¾ %	Union	200	20	...	
...	...	Sun Fire	...	all	...	
4000	22/ pr s.	Do Life.....	...	all	...	
100000	10 %	Thames and Mersey Marine, Limited...	20	2	5½	5¾
10000	5 %	Thetis Marine, Lim..	20	5	9	9½
40640	20 %	Union Marine, Liverpool, Limited	50	5	...	
					10	10¼
5000	37 %	Universal Life	100	10	...	
50000	15 %	Universal Marine, L	20	5	11½	11½

DOCKS.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Closing Prices.	
£					
2065688	Stock	100	East and West India	117	119
19347	50	50	Hull	43	45
5756697	Stock	100	London and St Katharine	49	51
1062500	100	all	Do Debenture Stock 4%	...	...
500000	Stock	100	Milwall	23	25
360865	Stock	100	Southampton	56	59
887071	Stock	100	Surrey Commercial	95	97

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Closing Prices.	
2000000	Stock	100	Anglo-American, Lim...	82	84
4300000	Stock	100	Anglo-Meditrnean, Lim.	135	140
26000	6½	6½	Do New...	...	...
54000	10	8	British Australian, Lim	4½	5
33000	10	all	British Indian Extension, Limited	8	8½
120000	10	all	British Indian Submarine, Limited	7½	7¾
42500	10	8	China Submarine, Lim...	6	6½
16000	10	all	Cuba, Limited	6¾	7
61000	10	all	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, Limited	9¾	10½
40000	10	all	Great Northern	11½	12
60000	10	all	Great Northern China & Japan Extension	8¼	8¾
17000	25	all	Indo-European, Limited	14	16
13000	10	all	Marseilles, Algiers, and Malta, Limited	7¼	7¾
12000	10	all	Mediterranean Extension, Limited	4	5
32000	10	2½	Panama & South Pacific, Limited	...	.
10000	...	8	Reuter's	8	8½
58000	20	all	Société Transatlantique Francais, Limited	14¾	15¼
2800000	Stock	100	Submarine	234	239
...	1	all	Do Scrip	2¼	2½
65000	10	all	West India and Panama, Limited	5½	6

GAS.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name	Closing Prices.	
40000	5	all	Bombay, Limited	6¾	7¼
10000	5	4	Do do New.....	5¼	5¾
17490	25	all	Commercial	42	44
20000	20	all	Continental Union	25½	26½
10000	20	7½	Do do New	10¼	10¾
10000	20	all	Do do 7 % preference.	25	27
4000	50	all	Equitable.....	90	92
4000	25	all	Do	44	46
23406	10	all	European	15¾	16¼
12000	10	5	Do New	8	8½
112000	10	all	Gas Light and Coke, A...	15¾	16¼
8000	10	5	Do A.....	...	...
10000	10	all	Do B.....	7	7½
25000	10	10	Do 5 % pf. conv. (1st iss)	12¾	13¼
20000	10	all	Do C, 10 % preference	19½	20
26000	50	all	Imperial	84	86
26000	10	10	Do.....	16¾	17¼
26000	12½	all	Do.....	15¾	16¼
25000	12½	5	Do New, 1870.....	7	7½
56000	50	43¾	Imperial Continental ...	65	67
3000	40	all	Independent	67	69
3000	10	all	Do.....	7½	8½
3000	20	17	Do.....	20	21
5000	50	all	London	85	87
6000	25	all	Do Parliamentary ...	28	30
30000	5	all	Oriental, Limited	8	8½
30000	5	2½	Do New	4	4½
27000	20	all	Phœnix	34	35
1440000	Stock	100	Do...	85	90
360000	Stock	40	Do New	53	55
5000	20	all	Ratcliff.....	32	34
34000	20	all	Rio de Janeiro, Limited	28¾	29¼
4000	50	all	South Metropolitan	89	91
4000	12½	all	Do.....	21½	22½
20000	12½	2½	Do.....	7½	8½
15000	10	all	Surr y Consumers.....	16	17
10000	10	6	Do.....	10½	11½
20000	10	all	Western, A.....	17	18
10000	10	9	Do B.....	15	16
10000	10	9	Do C.....	15	16
20000	10	1	Do D.....	3¼	4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dividend per ann.	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Closing Prices	
...	Anglo-Austrian Bondholders' Committee Certs. of Claims	100	...	1	3
...	Anglo-Mexican Mint	10	all	13	13½
5 %	Australian Agricultural.....	25	21	18	19
10 %	Australian Mortgage Land & Finance, Limited	25	5	4	4½
...	Avonside Engine, Limited ...	10	7	...	...
...	Baugpurah Tea Estates, Lim..	10	all	2	4
9½%	Berlin Water Works, Limited	10	all	15½	15¾
13⅓ %	Bolckow Vaughan, Limited...	100	30	65	70
...	Boston City (U. S.) 5 % Sterling Loan.....	100	all	92	94
1 p.sh.	British American Land.....	50	44	20	22
...	British Indian Tea, Limited...	20	all	2½	3½
10 %	British Ship Owners	20	7½	...	...
2 p. s.	Canada Company	25	all	77	80
...	Central Argentine Land, Lim.	1	½	...	...
6 %	Ceylon Company, Limited ...	20	10	6¾	6¾
6 %	Do A shares.....	20	5	1½	2
4 %	City of Lon. Real Property, L.	25	11	5	5½
...	City of Milan Improve., Lim.	30	all	...	...
...	City Offices, L mited	50	35	10	11
8 %	Colonial, Limited	50	20	17	18
8 %	Do	50	22½	...	...
...	Co. of African Merchants, L...	10	3	¼	
...	Copper Miners of England, pref. 7½ %	25	all	7	9
...	Credit Foncier of England, L.	10	all	3⅛	3⅝
8 %	Credit Foncier of Mauritius, L.	50	10	10	10½
1 %	Crystal Palace.....	Stk.	100	18	20
7 %	Do Preference	Stk.	100	93	98
%	Do 6 % Perpetual Debentrs	Stk.	100	109	114

MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*

Dividend per ann.	Name.	Share.	Paid.	Closing Prices.	
...	Darjeeling, Limited	20	all	7	9
...	Eastern Assam, Limited	10	8	...	...
...	E.I. Land, Crdt.,& Finance, L.	50	7	1	2
3½%	Ebbw Vale Stl., Iron, & Coal, L.	32	27½	17	18
7 %	Egypt 7 % Viceroy Mort.Loan	100	all	78	79
9 %	Do 9 % Guar. by Egypt. Gov.	100	all	97	99
7 %	Do 7 % Khedive Mort. Loan	100	all	74	75
...	Egyptian Com. & Trading, L.	20	4/13/	...	...
...	English & Austral. Copper, L.	3	2½	½	¾
6¾ %	English and Foreign Credit...	15	8	4	5
4 %	European Com. of Danube, 4% Bonds, Guaranteed	100	10	...	...
5 %	Fairbairn Engineering, Lim...	6	5	3	4
15½%	Fore Street Warehouse, Lim.	20	13½	20½	20¾
6 %	Foreign and Colonial Government Trust 6 % Bonds ...	100	all	97	99
5 %	Do 5 %	100	all	87	89
5 %	General Credit & Discount, L.	10	7½	8½	8¾
10 %	General Steam Navigation ...	15	14	28	30
15 %	Hooper's Telegrph. Works, L.	10	7	5½	5¾
3½%	Hudson's Bay (Gov. & Com. of Adven. of Eng., trading into)	17	all	8¾	9
...	India Rubber, Gutter Percha, & Telegraph Works, Lim..	50	45	42½	43½
5 %	International Finan. Soc., Lim	10	5	2¾	3
...	International Land Credit, L.	20	6	...	...
8 %	Italian Land.....	10	5	4¾	5½
...	Italian Irriga. (Canal Cavour)	20	all	3¼	3¾
6 %	Do 6 %, Bonds, red. 1870 ...	100	all	63	65
4 %	Land Securities, Limited	50	5	2½	3½
7½%	Liebig's Extract of Meat, Lim.	20	all	18	20
...	Lon. & Cnty. Land & Build., L.	10	4½	...	...
...	London Financial Asso., Lim.	50	30	11	12
10 %	Lon. General Omnibus Co., L.	4	all	2½	2¾
...	London & Glasgow Engineering & Iron Shipbuilding, L.	50	25	5	7
...	London Tramways	10	10	10	10½
...	Do	10	4	4	4½
5 %	Madras Irrigation and Canal, Guar. 5 % by Indian Gov.	Stk.	100	100	102
10 %	Mauritius Land, Credit, and Agency, Limited	10	2	1¼	1¾
3 %	Merchant Shipping, Limited..	50	all	...	...
...	Millwall Iron Works, Limited	50	12½	...	...
5s p. s.	Natal Land & Colon. Co., Lim.	10	all	3½	4
17 %	National Discount Com., Lim.	25	5	11¾	12½
10 %	National Steam Ship, Limited	10	all	13½	14½
...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron, Lim.	1	9/7/0	7/	
...	New Gellivara, Limited, A	10	all	...	...
...	Do		3	...	...
...	New Quebrada, Limited	5	all	½	¾
10 %	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, Limited	25	2½	2¾	3½
10 %	New Zealand Trust & Loan, L	25	5	6¾	6¾
6½%	North British Australasian, L.	Stk.	100	40	45
...	Nrth Metropolitan Tramways	10	all	11	11½
...	Do	10	3½	4½	4¾
...	Oriental Financial, Limited...	50	11	...	...
10 %	Otago & Southland Invest., L.	5	1	¾	1¼
3 %	Peel River Land & Mineral, L	Stk.	100	34	36
8 %	Peninsular & Oriental Steam	50	all	45	47
8 %	Do New, 1867	50	10	7	8
6 %	Rhymney Iron.....	50	all	29	31
6 %	Do New.....	15	all	8½	9
5½%	Rio de Janeiro City Improv., L.	25	all	24	25
7 %	Roumanian Gov. Iron Bridges Annuities 7 % Certificates	100	all	75	80
10 %	Royal Mail Steam	100	60	60	62
...	Scottish Australian Invest., L.	Stk.	100	51	56
6 %	Do 6 % Guaranteed Pref...	Stk.	100	...	...
6 %	Société Générale de l'Empire Ottoman	20	9	9	9½
...	S. African Mort. and Invest., L.	50	6	½	1½
8 %	South Australian Land	25	all	32	34
15 %	Telegraph Const. & Main., L.	12	all	25½	26
6 %	Tobacco 6% Loan, guaranteed by Italian Government ...	Stk.	all	88	90
8 7/16 %	Do Société Anon. pour la Régie Co. Interessée.....	20	14	...	...
20%	Trust & Agency of Aust., L.	10	1	1¾	2½
	Do do.....		all	...	...
8 %	Trust and Loan Co. of Upper Canada.....	20	5	5¾	6½
20 %	Union Steam Ship, Limited...	20	all	23	25
7 %	United Discount Corpor., Lim.	15	6	5¾	6¾
...	Upper Assam Tea, Limited ...	10	all	...	...
2 6 p.s.	Van Diemen's Land	30	28½	8	9
...	Warrant Finance, L. and Red.	12	all	4	5
6 %	West India & Pacific Steam, L.	25	20	...	..

INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Deben. Capital.	Name.		Closing Prices.	
£				
237595	Bombay, Baroda, and C. India	5 %	101	103
881700	Do do	5 %	101	103
100000	Do do	4½%	98	100
1292400	East Indian	5 %	106	108
1806300	Do	5 %	106	108
3000000	Do*	5 %	...	...
1000000	Do*	4½%	99	101
440000	Do*	4½%	98	100
	Eastern Bengal	5 %	100	102
1968600	Great Indian Peninsula.....	5 %	100	103
1074450	Do	5 %	102	104
883900	Do	4½%	...	...
175500	Great Southern of India	5 %	101	103
100000	Do	4½%	98	100
42900	Madras	4½%	...	...
916600	Do	5 %	101	103
499800	Do	5 %	102	104
20000	Oude and Rohilkund, Limited	5 %	100	102
180800	Scinde (Indus Flotilla)	5 %	...	...
650000	Do	4½%	...	...

* Transferable by endorsement, without stamp.

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday, March 14. Prices Negotiated on 'Change.		Friday, March 17. Prices Negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	Short.	11 19	11 19½	11 19	11 19½
Ditto	3 Months.	12 1	12 1½	12 1	12 1½
Rotterdam	—	12 1	12 1½	12 1	12 1½
Antwerp	—	25 55	25 65	25 55	25 65
Brussels	—	25 55	25 65	25 55	25 65
Hamburg	—	13 10¾	13 11¼	13 10¾	13 11¼
Paris	Short.	25 20	25 40	25 12½	25 25
Ditto	3 Months.	25 65	25 80	25 60	25 75
Marseilles	—	25 70	25 80	25 65	25 75
Frankfort-on-the-Main	—	120¾	120¾	120½	120¾
Vienna	—	12 70	12 75	12 72½	12 77½
Trieste	—	12 70	12 75	12 72½	12 77½
Petersburg	—	30¾	31	30½	30¾
Copenhagen	—	9 18	9 22	9 18	9 22
Berlin	—	6 26¾	6 27½	6 26¾	6 27½
Leipsic	—	6 27	6 27½	6 27	6 27½
Madrid	—	47¾	48½	48	48½
Cadiz	—	48¾	49½	48¾	49½
Barcelona	—	48½	48½	48½	48½
Malaga	—	48½	48½	48½	48½
Santander	—	48¼	48½	48½	48½
Genoa	—	26 95	27 0	27 0	27 10
Milan	—	26 95	27 0	27 0	27 10
Leghorn	—	26 95	27 0	27 0	27 10
Venice	—	26 95	27 0	27 0	27 10
Naples	—	26 95	27 0	27 0	27 10
Palermo	—	26 95	27 0	27 0	27 10
Messina	—	26 95	27 0	27 0	27 10
Lisbon	30 Days.	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52⅞
Oporto	—	52¾	52⅞	52¾	52⅞

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Dates.	Rates of Exchange on London.	
Paris	...	...	Short.
Antwerp	March 16	25 34 37½	—
Amsterdam	— 15	11 84	—
Rotterdam	— 15	11 93	—
Frankfort	— 15	119¾	—
Hamburg	— 15	13 8½	—
—	— 15	13 07	3 months' date.
Berlin	— 15	6 23⅝	—
Vienna	— 15	122 70	—
St Petersburg	— 14	31½	—
Alexandria	— 3	96½	—
New York	— 16	109⅞	60 days' sight.
Havana	— 10	17	—
Jamaica	Feb. 24	1 % premium	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	— 23	24½	—
Bahia	— 26	24¾	—
Pernambuco	— 28	24½ ⅞	—
Buenos Ayres	— 14	49¾	—
Valparaiso	Jan. 31	45½ 46	—
Mauritius	Feb. 10	4 % premium	—
Bombay	March 11	1s 11 3/16d	6 months' sight.
Calcutta	— 11	1s 11½	—
Hong Kong	Feb. 22	4s 4½d	—
Shanghai	— 16	5s 10½d	—

MEETINGS OF COMPANIES NEXT WEEK.

Monday, March 20.

Bank of Australasia, general, 4 Threadneedle street.
Royal Sardinian Railway, general, *pro forma*, Florence.
City Offices, general and extraordinary, 28 Palmerston buildings, Old Broad street.

Tuesday, March 21.

London Street Tramways, general and special.
Van Diemen's Land, general, 31 Finsbury circus.
London Bank of Mexico and South America (Limited), general, 144 Leadenhall street.

Wednesday, March 22.

Glasgow and South-Western Railway, general, Glasgow.
Canada, general, 1 East India avenue.
City Terminus Hotel (extraordinary).

Thursday, March 23.

Brazilian Street Railway, general, 35A Moorgate street.
City of Buenos Ayres Tramways, general, 4 Great Winchester buildings.
Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited), general, 112 Cannon street.
Metropolitan and St John's Wood Railway, special general, 3 Old Palace place.

Friday, March 24.

Cagliari Gas and Water (Limited), general, 2 Moorgate street.

MARCH SETTLEMENT.

Ticket Day—March 30th.
Account Day—March 31st.

NOTICES AND REPORTS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A half-yearly general court was held on Wednesday, at the Bank, "to consider of a dividend." The Governor of the Bank, R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P., presided. The minutes of the last court was read by Mr Hammond Chubb, the Secretary. The Governor said this was one of the half-yearly general courts appointed by law for the making of a dividend. The net profits for the half-year ending the 28th of February last were 659,994*l* 14s 3d, making the amount of rest on that date 3,667,626*l* 14s 7d; and, after providing a dividend of 4*l* 10s per cent., the rest will be 3,012,741*l* 14s 7d. The court of directors, therefore, proposed that a half-year's dividend be made on the 5th of April next of 4*l* 10s per cent. without deduction on account of income tax.——Mr William Botley said he begged respectfully to second the resolution for the adoption of the half-year's dividend. Looking at the period through which they had passed, at the war on the continent, and at the fact that the monetary state of this country had not been so sound as could be desired, he thought the proprietors might congratulate themselves upon the fact that the weekly returns of the Bank had been so steady and satisfactory; and that the stock maintained the price which it had done for some time past. There was another thing which, perhaps more than anything else showed the public confidence which existed in the Bank; there had not been, for the last two or three years, any of those self-constituted Doctors of Currency, with their pamphlets, for people were better acquainted with the financial condition of the Bank; and no doubt those self-constituted Doctors of Currency had thrown their pamphlets into the waste-paper basket, and their self-written diplomas into the fire. They had reason to be satisfied with the directors generally, and they had more especial reason to be pleased that they had a governor who occupied a seat in the House of Commons, and was enabled to express his opinion on those important questions relating to currency which were so often before the House. ——The Rev. M. J. Taylor thought that, in one important particular, the existing rules might be rescinded with advantage, namely—the rule relating to the non-acceptance of money on deposit. It appeared to him that, if this rule were rescinded, and the same advantages offered by the Bank of England to depositors as were offered by the joint stock banks, a vast amount of idle capital would flow into the coffers of the Bank of England, and afford increased facilities for the negotiations of loans, which, from the increased perturbation of the times, would no doubt be greatly in advance of the average of loans in late years.——Mr I. Gerstenberg said that the mere fact of the Bank of England taking money on deposit would not have the effect, with respect to the negotiation of foreign loans, which the last speaker seemed to think. No doubt it would concentrate in the coffers of the Bank of England a large amount of money, but he did not see how it could be made available for the purposes of foreign loans. The fact was that the private and public banks and the discount houses carried out the operation referred to by the last speaker, but there was a rule by which the Bank of England was excluded from advancing money on foreign securities. And that led him to make a suggestion to the court. No doubt, as the previous speaker had said, the proprietors were extremely satisfied with the manner in which the business had been managed, and no one would for a moment wish to suggest to the court of directors the mode or method in which they should carry on their business, or how they should employ their money. The court of directors, from their great practical experience, were the best judges of what was best to be done; but he would venture to make this suggestion—that the Bank of England should take upon itself the option of making advances upon foreign securities. He thought that it would be better for the Bank of England to take the power to do so under exceptional circumstances, and in cases where the court of directors thought it judicious to do so. In times of panic, large houses had been brought to the verge of stopping payment, when they had large assets in hand, simply because they could not raise money on foreign securities; and the Bank of England, which perhaps was the only institution which could have advanced the money, was forbidden by its rules from doing so. A similar rule existed in the Bank of Prussia, and in other continental banks; but when the late war broke out, and the rate of discount went up to 10 per cent., a large amount of American securities were thrown upon the market; but the Bank of Prussia saw the necessities of the moment, and they passed a resolution that they would make temporary advances upon such securities upon certain terms and conditions. The result was that the rate of discount fell from 10 to 5 per cent., and financial confidence was restored. He thought that the time was come when the Bank of England should no longer ostracise such foreign securities. Several of the foreign loans offered good securities, and he thought that advances might be made upon them with such margin and on such terms and conditions, as the court might prescribe. He certainly thought the time was come for the Bank to carefully consider the matter; and, if it could be carried out, he thought it would be looked upon as a graceful act of courtesy and justice to foreign nations, and contribute to the development of international good feeling.——Sir David Salomon, M.P., said he should be sorry to see the Bank of England turned into a pawn-shop. He thought that the Bank of England was established to assist trade and commerce, and to discount commercial bills; and he had never known those who had good security to offer to fail in obtaining the necessary accommodation. The directors of the Bank did not require the instructions of that court with respect to what securities they should lend upon; but he certainly thought it would very much damage the character of the Bank of England if it

were known that its money was locked up in loans on foreign securities, so that when the time of peril and trouble came it would not be in a position to render legitimate assistance to the merchants requiring it. He therefore protested against the doctrine that the Bank of England should advance money on foreign securities. He agreed with Mr Gersternberg that it was desirable that the loanable capital of the kingdom should be distributed amongst the joint stock and other banks rather than concentrated at the Bank of England. He protested against the suggestion that this house should depart from the sound principles which it had hitherto adopted, and become a place for loans, whether upon Five-Twenties or any other sort of foreign securities. Mr Jones made some observations with respect to what he thought the policy of the Bank should be. Mr W. Smee having made one or two observations, the chairman, in reply, said he thought it desirable that any observations which were made should have reference to the business of the Bank; therefore, as much which was said by Mr Jones had no reference to the Bank, but referred to other matters, the proprietors would excuse him from following Mr Jones's remarks. With respect to the law influencing the balances at the Bank, that was a matter which had frequently been discussed, but he did not see any ground whatever upon which the course which was suggested could be successfully carried out by the Bank. With respect to the foreign business which Mr Gerstenberg alluded to, he thought that "sufficient for the day was the evil thereof," and whenever a day of pressure and peril arrived for the City, he hoped that the Bank of England would be found ready to administer such relief as might be consistent with its rules. For his own part, he had never known the Bank of England to refuse assistance to those in want of it, provided they had sufficient security to offer. With respect to the observations made by Mr Smee, as to the Bank undertaking trusteeships, such a duty would be foreign to the duty of the Bank, as administrator of the public funds, and he thought it would be inexpedient for the Bank to undertake such trusteeships. With respect to the Bank Holiday Bill, that was not the proper time or place to discuss that matter, the whole subject was now under discussion in the House of Commons, and no doubt there were a number of gentlemen in the House sufficiently acquainted with the wishes and feelings of the community at large to bring its advantages or disadvantages before the House. The resolution for the adoption of the dividend was then put to the meeting, and carried. Sir D. Salomon, M.P., proposed a vote of thanks to the governor and court of directors, and said it was exceedingly gratifying to see the accord which existed between the Bank of England and the various commercial classes of the city. There was no doubt that in July last the general opinion was that the Bank of England would be very much tried by the war which had then broken out, and it must be a matter of surprise to everyone to find that the Bank rate, instead of being exceedingly high, had been particularly low. There was no doubt that a great responsibility had fallen upon the Bank of England in conducting monetary affairs during the past few months; and there was no doubt also that the business of the Bank had been conducted with marked success, and that was the general feeling, not only in London, but throughout the country. The term of Mr Crawford's duty as governor of the Bank was now about to expire, and there was no doubt whatever that during the past year the governor's duties had been more onerous and responsible than the duties of the former governor; for, on the former occasion, the governor had the support of gentlemen eminent, in every respect, as Members of the House of Commons. He supposed that the City of London, and especially the Bank of England, was never more ably or better represented in the House of Commons than last Session; but in the present Session, the responsibility of answering for the Bank had fallen upon Mr Crawford, and everybody would admit that the duties were never better performed. He therefore proposed a vote of thanks to the governor and court of directors for the ability with which they had conducted the affairs of the Bank during the past six months.——The resolution was seconded by the Rev. M. J. Taylor, and carried unanimously.——The chairman said he could assure the court that he was very sensible of the kind manner in which the proposal made by his friend Sir David Salomon had been received. To be the governor of the Bank of England was the highest position in the mercantile world to which any commercial man could aspire; it was a position, no doubt, of fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility; and nothing could be more gratifying to anyone who had passed through his term of office as governor than to find such attention and assistance as he had been able to render to the establishment and its proprietors were acknowledged in the way in which his own services had been acknowledged that day. Happily, his own term of office had not been marked (as some of his predecessors' had been) by a period of disturbance in the commercial world: the anxieties of the directors in that respect had been few, and therefore they had been enabled to address themselves more than usual to matters of a commercial character, both with respect to the internal arrangements of the Bank and also the establishment by which the business was carried on. He had referred to the labour and fatigue connected with the duties of the governor of the Bank, but there were some considerations which made those duties comparatively light. He had had access to the counsels of those gentlemen who had preceded him in the chair; in the next place, he had had at his command the most able and experienced legal advice—advice which had never been known to fail the Bank at any time; he had also an able and competent staff at his command; and he ventured to say that there was not, in any public or private establishment in the whole kingdom, an establishment so thoroughly competent as the officers of this Bank, and upon whose experience, in the conduct of the business, the directors could so much rely. It was not an unimportant consideration that the business of the Bank of England was now conducted upon principles, and carried out in practice, upon rules which were thoroughly well understood by the community at large; and he ventured to hope that, so long as those principles were recognised and carried out in practice, the Bank of England would never lose one atom of the prestige which belonged to it, or its power of being possessed of such authority in the affairs of the country, and its capability of taking its proper part in times when the community looked to the Bank of England for its advice, counsel, and assistance. The meeting then broke up.

STOCKS.

Massachusetts 5 per Cent. Sterling Loan.—Special settling-day—the 15th March.

Peruvian 5 per Cent., 1865.—The bonds for 328,000*l*, which were drawn on the 1st January, will be paid off on the 1st April.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Cork and Limerick Direct.—At the meeting, a 2½ per cent. per annum dividend was declared; and the Bill for the transfer of the company to the Great Southern and Western was approved. The ordinary shareholders will receive 60 per cent. in Great Southern and Western stock.

Danube and Black Sea.—The capital account to the 30th of November, 1870, showed that 567,561*l* had been expended, leaving a balance against the company of 7,950*l*. The revenue account for the year ending the 30th of November, showed that 44,067*l* had been received as compared with 59,378*l* in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 15,311*l*. The expenditure, including 12,160*l* for interest on mortgage bonds, amounted to 44,956*l*, leaving a balance against revenue of 888*l*, as compared with 44,042*l* in the previous year, which left a balance of 15,336*l* in favour of revenue. The war had very seriously interfered with the traffic, and large accumulations of grain in Wallachia had been the result. A convention had been concluded with the Turkish Government, and Kustendjie would henceforth be a free port.

Dutch-Indian Railway 5 per Cent. Guaranteed Loan.—Messrs Samuel Montague and Co. have received applications for 189,000*l* in 100*l* bonds, at the price of 90*l* 10s per bond. The money is required to complete the Java lines; and the Dutch Government guarantees 64,830*l* to the Company, of which 11,440*l* is unappropriated, and is therefore assigned as security for this loan. The redemption at par will be provided by annual drawings between October next and 1906. Interest payable on the 1st of October and the 1st April.

Glasgow and South-Western.—Half-yearly revenue accounts contrasted:—

	1869-70.		1870-71.
	£		£
Gross receipts	322,557		344,295
Working expenses	131,403		152,753
Net revenue	191,154		191,542
Add previous balance	4,121		2,611
	195,275		194,153
Preference charges	88,467		86,841
Available for dividend	106,808		107 312
—on the ordinary stock at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum	102,623	(5½ % p. a.)	104,216
Surplus	4,185		3,096

Capital Account.

	Expended.		Received.
	£		£
To 31st July, 1870	7,245,784		7,201,796
During the half-year	106,029		147,395
Total, 31st January, 1871	7,351,813		7,349,191

Estimated capital outlay during the current half, 98,406*l*. An exceptional interest item of 4,439*l* in the corresponding period caused the falling off in preference charges shown above. The branches between Cumnock and Ayr and the Dalmellington line are nearly completed; and the joint line to Kilmarnock has been partially opened, as well as a portion of the Glasgow Union railway.

Horncastle.—Net balance, 1,920*l*; dividend announced at the rate of 7¼ per cent. per annum.

Metropolitan District.—Capital expended, 4,677,040*l*; estimate further outlay, 965,000*l*, including the cost of new rolling stock to be paid for in ten half-yearly instalments. The termination of the agreement with the Metropolitan will

necessitate the Company's providing this rolling-stock; but the board express themselves willing to issue a thorough service between the two railways. The 300,000*l* debenture stock was all placed at 2 per cent. premium. The Cannon street extension is in progress, and is contracted to be finished by the beginning of July. The agreement with the London and North-Western, by which, in consideration of a contribution of 100,000*l* and certain tolls, the Company will be allowed to run trains to Cannon street is also referred to in the report. The trafic continues to increase.

North British.—The traffic receipts for the half-year amounted to 766,400*l*, and for the corresponding half to 762,400*l*, showing an increase of 4,000*l*. The expenditure amounted to 412,086*l*, and for the corresponding period to 408,262*l*, showing an increase of 3,824*l*. Out of the free revenue, the directors recommend the payment of dividends on the preference stocks, and on the Edinburgh and Glasgow preference (ordinary) stock, at the rate of 2¼ per cent., as compared with 1⅞ per cent., which absorbs 182,337*l*, and leaves 326*l*. The capital expenditure amounted to 20,363,286*l*, including 100,960*l* during the half-year. The standing arbitrator has decided that the North British company had substantial grounds of complaint against the Caledonian and has awarded damages. On the completion of the Tay bridge the company will be relieved of ferry charges and tolls of nearly 25,000*l* a year, while the dividend of 5¼ per cent. on the reduced capital for the bridge of 335,000*l* will not absorb more than 17,587*l*, thus leaving a substantial saving of the company. The Coat bridge separated undertaking was partially opened for passengers on the 23rd of November last, and the traffic passing over it has more than justified the expectations of the directors. By the completion of the Midland line from Settle to Carlisle, the board believe they will be enabled to secure a fair share of the English and Scotch traffic.

Monmouthshire.—The report, which showed that the revenue for the half-year amounted to 84,025*l*, as compared with 79,055*l* in the corresponding half of 1869, and the net receipts to 41,019*l*, against 38,399*l* was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was declared.

Scinde Railway.—The vacant seat at the board of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway, caused by the death of the late Sir Herbert Maddock, has been accepted by Sir Donald F. M'Leod, late the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, who has, at the same time, been elected deputy-chairman of the company.

Swedish Central Railway, Limited.—Capital, 165,000*l*, in 10*l* shares, and 495,000*l* in debentures; issue of 150,200 shares, The object is to purchase the concession of a line of 60 miles in length, which has already been commenced, from Frovi to Fahlun and Ludvika, running through a country very rich in iron and other minerals. Large dividends are looked for. The "Gelfe-Fahlu," a neighbouring line, already pays 14 per cent.

BANKS.

Ionian.—A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum is announced.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

London Assurance Corporation.—A dividend of 45s per share, free of income tax, is announced for the past half-year.

Reinsurance Company, Limited.—Creditors are required to send particulars of claims to the liquidator by the 1st of April.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Brazilian Street Railway.—The annual meeting will be held on the 23rd instant, when it will be proposed to make a further issue of shares. The report shows an increase in the receipts of about 14½ per cent. over the previous year, and recommends a dividend of 6¼ per cent. for the six months ended the 31st of December (making 12½ per cent. for the year), which will absorb 4,041*l*, and leave 744*l* to be carried forward.

City of Buenos Ayres Tramways.—The whole line, 962 miles in extent, was opened on the 18th October last; and all issued capital has been called up. The traffic is stated to be good and increasing rapidly. It is proposed to extend the lines, and to issue the 25,000*l* capital at yet unallotted.

City Offices.—The report announces a dividend of 1s 9d per share. All possible economies have been enforced. Some important additional lettings have recently been effected.

London and County General Agency Association, Limited.—Mr Barrow, of Gresham street, has been appointed official liquidator.

North British Australasian.—A special meeting will be held on the 31st instant, "for the purpose of renewing the authority of the directors to create and issue such portion as has not already been issued of the 32,565*l* Six per Cent. Guaranteed Stock of the company, authorised to be issued by resolutions of the special general meeting held on the 17th day of May, 1864."

Van Diemen's Land.—The report shows an available total of 2,292*l*, and recommends a dividend of 4s 6d per share, which will absorb 2,025*l*, and leave 267*l* to be carried forward.

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destinations.	Despatch of Next Mail from London.		Next Mail Due.
Australia	via Southampton	Mar. 18, M.	Mar. 25
	via Brindisi	Mar. 24, E.	Mar. 20
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Monte Video	via Southampton	Apr. 10, M.	Mar. 19
	via Liverpool	Mar. 18, E.	Mar. 18
	by French packet	Mar. 17, E.	Apr. 5
Brazil, Monte Video, and Valparaiso	via Liverpool	Mar. 28, E.	Mar. 29
British North America (except Canada)	via Halifax	Mar. 25, E.	Mar. 22
Canada, by Canadian packet	(Portland)	Mar. 23, E.	Mar. 17
Ditto via United States		Mar. 18, E.	...
Cape de Verds, by Brazil packet		Apr. 10, M.	Mar. 19
Cape of Good Hope and Ascension	via Plymouth	Mar. 24, E.	Mar. 30
China, Ceylon, and Singapore	via Southampton	Mar. 18, M.	Mar. 25
	via Brindisi	Mar. 24, E.	Mar. 20
East Indies, Egypt, &c.	via Southampton	Mar. 18, M.	Mar. 18
	via Brindisi	Mar. 17, E.	Mar. 20
Falkland Islands		Apr. 10, M.	Apr. 17
Gibraltar and Malta	via Southampton	Mar 18, M.	Mar. 18
Honduras		Apr. 1, E.	Mar. 28
Malta		Mar. 17, E.	overdue
Mauritius, by French packet	via Brindisi	Mar. 17, E.	Apr. 9
Natal	via Plymouth	Mar. 24, E.	Mar. 30
Newfoundland		Mar. 25, E.	Apr. 5
New Zealand	via San Francisco	Mar. , E. / Mar. , E. / Mar. 18, E.	Mar. 21
Portugal, by Brazil packet	via Southampton	Apr. 10, M	Mar. 19
Ditto, ditto	via Liverpool	Mar. 18, E.	...
St Helena	via Plymouth	Apr. 10, E.	Apr. 12
United States, by Cunard packet, via Cork	(New York)	Mar. 18, E.	...
Ditto by North German Lloyd Packet	(New York)	Mar. 21, M.	...
Ditto by Cunard packet, via Cork	(New York)	Mar. 21, E.	...
Ditto by Inman's packets	(New York)	Mar. 23, E.	...
W. Coast of Africa, Madeira, & Canary Islands		Mar. 17, E.	Mar. 21
West Indies and Pacific (except Honduras)		Apr. 3, M.	Mar. 31
La Guayra and Puerto Cabello		Apr. 4, E.	...
Port-au-Prince, Vera Cruez, and Tampico		Apr. 10, E.	...
Santa Martha		Mar. 20, E.	...
Mexico		Apr. 3, M.	Mar. 31
Bahamas, via New York		Mar. 23, E.	Mar. 21
Bermuda, via Halifax		Apr. 8, E.	Apr. 5

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On March 11, from INDIA, CHINA, &c., via Southampton—Hong Kong, Jan. 25; Batavia, 27; Labuan, 16; Calcutta, Feb. 8; Bombay, 11; Madras, 9; Colombo, 7; Point-de-Galle, 9; Singapore, 1; Penang, 3; Aden, 18; Suez, 24; Alexandria, 26; Malta, March 2; Gibraltar, 6.

On March 11, from INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, &c., via Brindisi—Calcutta, Feb. 15; Bombay, 18; Madras, 16; Point-de-Galle, 17; Singapore, 10; Mauritius, 10; Seychelles, 15; Aden, 25; Batavia, 3; Suez, March 3; Alexandria, 4.

On March 14, from NORTH AMERICA, per Siberia—Detroit, Feb. 28; San Francisco, 23; Hamilton, 28; Montreal, 28; Quebec, 27; Ottawa, 28; Boston, March 1; New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1; Kingston, 1.

On March 15, from WEST INDIES, per Neva—Antigua, Feb. 27; Barbadoes, 26; Colon, 21; Ciudad Bolivar, 18; Curacao, 22; Demerara, 24; Dominica, 26; Grenada, 25; Grey Town, 16; Guadeloupe, 26; Jacmel, 26; Jamaica, 25; La Guayra, 23; Martinique, 26; Montserrat, 26; Nevis, 27; Panama, 21; Callao, 14; Valparaiso, 3; Paramaribo, 20; Porto Rico, 27; St Kitts, 28; St Lucia, 25; St Vincent, 25; Tobago, 23; Tortola, 27; Trinidad, 24; Turk's Island, 18; St Thomas, March 1;

On March 15, from NORTH AMERICA, per City of Paris—San Francisco, Feb. 25; Halifax, 28; Boston, March 3; Chicago, 2; New York, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British Corn (Imperial measure), as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended March 11, 1871, and for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1871 to 1867:—

	Quantities Sold.			Average Prices.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	qrs bsh	qrs bsh	qrs bsh	s d	s d	s d
1871	74,159 5	39,340 4	8,411 0	53 8	36 0	24 10
1870	66,475 6	39,670 0	7,229 6	40 9	33 10	20 10
1869	56,208 7	27,727 4	4,063 1	48 10	45 6	27 10
1868	43,457 5	36,129 7	11,724 5	73 1	43 3	27 2
1867	57,584 1	29,200 0	8,741 7	59 4	41 5	24 9

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British Corn (Imperial measure), as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended March 11, 1871:—

	Quantities Sold.	Average Price.
	qrs bush	s d
Wheat	74,159 5	53 8
Barley	39,340 4	36 0
Oats	8,411 0	24 10

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The wheat trade ruled firm to-day, and the full rates of last week were more readily paid than on Monday last. The severity of the weather has had a hardening influence upon the quotations, and there have been large transactions in grain off the coast at extreme rates. Flour has been inquired after at very full currencies. The demand for seed barley has caused a slight advance in the value of all descriptions, while maize and oats have changed hands at firm prices. Beans and peas have ruled quietly. This week's imports of foreign and colonial produce into London have amounted to 8,720 quarters of wheat, 4,300 barley, 250 oats, 1,963 beans, 1,370 sacks and 8,460 barrels of flour.

At Liverpool and Wakefield this morning there was a steady demand for wheat, and the tendency of prices was in favour of holders.

The Liverpool cotton market opened dull on Friday last, and a slight decline in prices was submitted to. On Tuesday, however, the demand improved, and with smaller figures from American ports, there has since been a fair business done.

Quotations for American descriptions have advanced $\frac{3}{16}$d per lb. East Indian and Bengals, however, are not in such good request, and show a decline of $\frac{1}{16}$d to $\frac{1}{8}$d per lb since this day week. The total sales are 78,790 bales, of which the trade have taken 57,580 bales, speculators and exporters 21,210 bales. The imports for the week are 128,268 bales, the actual exports 34,890 bales, and to-day's stock is 804,500 bales. To-day the market closes firm. Sales, 12,000 bales.

At New York, on the 16th inst., middling Upland cotton was quoted at 15$\frac{1}{8}$ cents per lb. Telegrams from Bombay to March 11 report the cotton market dull at 170 rupees for fair Dhollerah.

We extract the following from Messrs W. Nicol and Co.'s circular, dated Bombay, February 18:—The telegraph lines have been working well during the week, and we have been in almost daily communication with the home markets. Liverpool advices continue steadily to point to easier rates for cotton, and the public telegram of the 16th announces a further decline of $\frac{1}{16}$d, making spot Dhollerah 6$\frac{1}{4}$d per lb, but from private messages of the same date it would seem as though that quotation were barely maintained. During the first half of the week no impression was made upon values in this market, as a demand existed, necessitated principally by the pressure of freight engagements, which absorbed nearly all the supplies received from day to day by rail and sea. On Thursday, however, the influence of the unfavourable home news began to show, and in yesterday's market quotations were generally 3 rs to 7 rs lower than those given in our last issue. The week's business sums up to a total of 3,500 candies, of which nearly one-half consists of second quality Oomrawuttee, Khandeish, and Barsee at prices varying according to quality. A few transactions took place in both new machine and Churkad Broach at prices ranging from 210 rs to 207 rs for the former, and 199 rs to 196 rs for the latter. In the up-country markets matters continue most unsatisfactory, although latterly holders of stocks have shown symptoms of a willingness to concede slightly in prices. Our latest telegrams from Oomrawuttee quote 195 rs to 197 rs for full-pressed bales, against about 201 rs per candy when our last report was written. Accounts from Broach report that arrivals of new cotton are on the increase, but holders still demand extravagant rates—210 rs for full-pressed machine-ginned, and 200 rs for best quality native-ginned, being the current quotations. Advices from the Dhollerah districts continue much in the same strain as those which have been reaching us for some weeks past. The crop will be an early one according to all accounts. From Tinnevelly we have a telegram, dated 17th instant, quoting 112 rs per candy.

EXPORT of COTTON from BOMBAY to Feb. 17.

	1871.		1870.
London .. ..bales	950	.....	50
Liverpool	69,010	.....	54,939
Total, Great Britain	69,960	.....	54,989
Channel for orders	1,170	.....	...
Continent	13,841	.....	14,173
China	5,611	.....	5,727
Grand total	90,582	.....	74,889

Actual exports since last mail left, 15,331 bales.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank advise as follows:—The report is dated Alexandria, March 3:—There has been no business in cotton since Wednesday, owing to the Mahometan holidays of Courban Bairam. Previously there had been great dulness on account of the depressing advices received from Liverpool, and the few buyers offering were chiefly seekers of good fair, with staple, which is daily becoming more difficult to find. The stock on the spot is rapidly increasing, and may now be estimated at about 200,000 cantars. We quote as before, but the market will probably re-open a fraction lower if there is no improvement in Liverpool:—Good middling, 7$\frac{1}{4}$d per lb, f.o.b.; fair open, with staple, 7$\frac{3}{4}$d, ditto; good fair, with staple, 8$\frac{1}{4}$d, ditto; fully good fair, 8$\frac{1}{2}$d to 8$\frac{3}{4}$d, ditto; fine, 11d to 13d, ditto. Shipments from February 24th to March 3rd:—England, 6,484; Italy, 551; Austria, 1,000—total, 8,035 bales.

There has been little animation in the colonial produce markets this week. Sugar has sold slowly, and the tendency of the quotations for both raw and refined goods has been in favour of buyers. Coffee has come forward in limited quantities, but the supply has been quite equal to the demand. Rice has been in moderate request on former terms. Cocoa is unchanged in value. The tallow market closed with steadiness.

Messrs J. D. Campbell and Co., of Port Louis, writing on February 10, observe:—Towards the end of January there was a considerable amount of business done in sugar, chiefly in whites for Australia, at from equal 15c to 20c advance on former prices. In a few days this advance was lost, and the market became dull. To-day, 8th (owing probably to the news per Thomas Brown), it has been somewhat active, at about our quotations below. Most of the finer yellows have passed from first hands, Forbach and Labourdonnais at $7.25, and Esperance at $7.40. Fine yellow counters are scarce, and rations somewhat neglected. In grey vesou there has been some business, but the market may be considered as about closed for the season for this description of sugar. The chief movement during the month has been in grey syrups. About a fortnight since heavy purchases—about forty thousand bags—were made, at prices fully equal to our last quotations (nominal) for the lower numbers, and for No. 11 up to $6.25, and for No. 12 as high as $6.50. The prices are, however, difficult to quote with exactness, many lots having been bought in assortment at a price overhead. Before the arrival of the Thomas Brown the sugar market might almost have been described as weak; but it seems firm at present, and there are several reasons why prices are not likely to be allowed to recede. The stock is not heavy for the time of year. There is a large quantity in regular shippers' and other second hands, and the accounts are good from all quarters except from Bombay, the demand for which market is always fitful, and may revive at any moment. Statement of sugar shipped from 11th January to 9th February, 1871:—To France, 897 tons; to United Kingdom, 2,863; to Bombay, 1,475; to Melbourne, 2,162; to Sydney, 387; to Adelaide, 934; to New Zealand, 578; to Cape Colonies, 317; to other places, 1,166 tons.

The following report, dated February 7, has been forwarded by Messrs Fryer, Schultze, and Co., of Colombo:—The shipping business of the past fortnight has been conducted with unabated activity, the weather having been highly favourable, and produce in Colombo stores abundant. A good deal of coffee is now afloat, and the clearances outwards during the fortnight have been numerous, showing the distribution of crops as under:—

	1870. cwts.		1869. cwts
PLANTATION COFFEE.			
To Great Britain.....	253,487	.....	236,424
Foreign ports.....	10,580	.....	2,850
Australia and India ...	7,218	.....	6,519
	271,285	.....	245,793
NATIVE COFFEE.			
To Great Britain	29,199	.....	23,320
Foreign ports.....	10,707	.....	4,233
Australia and India ...	1,262	.....	1,592
	41,168	.....	29,145

The receipt of telegraphic advices from Europe, quoting coffee at an advance of 4s, has had very slight influence on our market, and although our last extreme quotation of 12s 4$\frac{1}{2}$d has been since paid for very superior choice parcels, the general quotation for fine high-grown plantation coffee is 12s, at which some business has been done. The transactions in ordinary parchment have not been numerous, at 10s 9d to 11s 3d. We hear of very little business in ordinary native coffee, the arrivals of which from the interior continue on an insignificant scale.

The annexed is dated Rangoon, February 6:—The inquiry for Natsain rice has become very active, in consequence of the steadily-improving advices about our staple from the home markets; and as supplies here are not so large as they were expected to be by this time of the year, some shippers have become very eager buyers, and our market has taken an upward tendency. However, as most exporters are aware of the danger of raising prices at the beginning of the season, the nominal rate for paddy has only in a few instances advanced from 55 rs to 56 rs per 100 baskets, but purchasers have reduced the paddy-measure from 3 to 4 per cent., which makes, of course, the rice dearer. Our to-day's quotations are 121 rs to 123 rs per 100 baskets, 5 to 6 parts Natsain rice, equal to 5s 4$\frac{3}{4}$d to 5s 5$\frac{3}{4}$d per cwt, f.o.b., at the current rate of exchange, 1s 11$\frac{1}{2}$d per rupee. Tonnage has of late been arriving rather freely, and the vessels in port loading rice for Europe now aggregate 23,995 tons burden. The following are the exports of new rice up to date:—To Europe, 2,358 tons; to Straits and China, 1,902 tons.

Annexed is Messrs William Moran and Co.'s indigo report, dated Calcutta, February 14:—Since the departure of last mail, one public sale has been held, including about 100 chests of European indigo, the remainder consisting almost entirely of low and common gauds, rejections, and rubbish. The former sold briskly at full prices, but a large proportion of the latter was bought in, although very high prices were bid. Of the lower qualities a good deal is last year's indigo. Exports of indigo from 1st November, 1870, to 11th February, 1871:—To Great Britain, 15,641 chests; to France, 242 chests; to Trieste, 2,781 chests; to foreign Europe, 250 chests; to America, 1,827 chests; to Gulfs and Levante, 1,594 chests—total, 22,335 chests.

The annexed is dated New York, March 3:—The volume of trade is moderate for the season, will small margins of profit in all mercantile transactions, and less than the usual degree of speculative animation. As regards the home trade, buyers show a decided reluctance to anticipate their current requirements to any considerable extent, and as sellers are beginning to manifest a little impatience at the slow rate at which goods are passing into consumption, there is not that

degree of buoyancy in commercial circles that we have been accustomed to witness at this period of the year in more prosperous times. With regard to the export trade, the expectations of increased activity, as a result of the cessation of the European war, have not thus far been realised. Gold has ruled quite steady, though closing a shade firmer, under an increased demand yesterday for duties and anticipations of increased remittances, consequent upon the advance of half per cent. in the Bank of England rate. Foreign exchange also closed a shade firmer, in sympathy with the gold market. The recent revival of speculation in stocks, after a period of inactivity and depression, involves an increased demand for money on call, and rates of interest are the turn higher. The supply is so ample, however, that the demand is readily met at 4 to 5 per cent. Discounts remain 6 to 7 per cent. for prime short date mercantile paper, and from 8 to 10 to 12 per cent. for long dates and second class signatures. Some transactions in the new Government 5 per cent. bonds are thus early recorded.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL.—March 16

The cotton market opened this week with continued dulness, but during the last few days there has been an increased demand, and prices have gradually advanced, closing for some descriptions ⅛d to ¼d per lb over last week's quotations. Sea Island has again been in limited demand, and in some instances rather lower prices have been accepted. American was freely offered, but as the week advanced holders have shown more firmness, and the useful qualities becoming scarce advanced ⅛d to ¼d per lb, whilst the inferior grades continue abundant and difficult of sale. New York advices to the 16th instant quote middling Upland 15¼ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 7⅛d per lb, by steamer. Brazil has been more inquired for, and has partially advanced ⅛d per lb. Egyptian in the early part of the week was pressed for sale at irregular prices; since Tuesday there has been an improved demand, and the quotations of last Thursday are resumed. East Indian has been in improved demand, but the market is very freely supplied, and the better sorts are ⅛d per lb lower.

In cotton to arrive the business continues extensive, at advancing rates. The latest quotations are—American, basis of middling, from any port, not below good ordinary, April-May delivery, 7⅛d; May-June delivery, 7¼d; from Mobile, February shipment, 7⅜d; ship named, at sea, 7¼d; low middling Savannah, March shipment, 6⅞d; Texas, March-April shipment, 7d; Mobile, stained, March shipment, 6⅞d; Orleans, from Memphis, *via* New York, not below good ordinary, 7⅛d; Dhollerah fair new merchants, Cape, April-May shipment, 5⅞d; Oomrawuttee fair new merchants, *via* Cape, March-April shipment, 5 15/16d per lb.

The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 78,790 bales, of which 6,700 are on speculation, and 14,510 declared for export, leaving 57,580 to the trade.

March 17.—The market opens with a general demand at full prices, and the sales will probably amount to fully 12,000 bales.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions.	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same Period 1870. Mid.	Fair.	Good.
	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d	per lb d
Sea Island	...	23	29	33	37	45	19	22	30
Upland	6¼	7⅜	...	...	...	...	11¼	...	...
Mobile	6¼	7 1/16	...	...	...	...	11¼	...	...
New Orleans	6¼	7⅜	...	...	...	...	11 1/16	...	...
Pernambuco	...	7¼	7½	8	8¼	10	11⅜	11¾	12
Bahia, &c.	...	7	7¼	7½	...	...	11	11¼	11½
Maranham	...	7½	8	8¼	8¾	10	11½	12	12¼
Egyptian	5	6	7½	8½	9	12	9¾	11¾	12¾
Smyrna	...	5¾	6¾	7	7¼	...	9½	10¼	10¾
West India, &c.	6	7	7¼	8	8½	10	...	11½	12
Peruvian	6	7	8	8½	9	10¾	11½	12	13
African	...	5¾	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½	9¼	10¼	10¾
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	5¼	5¾	6¼	6½	...	9¾	10¼
Broach	...	4½	5	5¾	6¼	6¾	8½	9¾	10½
Dhollerah	...	4¾	5¼	5 11/16	6½	6½	8½	9½	9¾
Oomrawuttee	4	4½	5¼	6	6¾	6½	8¾	9½	10½
Mangarole	4	4½	5	5½	6	...	7½	8¾	...
Comptah	3	3½	4¾	5¼	5¾	...	7½	8¾	9¾
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	...	5¾	6½	...	...	9½	...
Western	...	...	5	5¾	6	...	7¾	8¾	...
Bengal	...	...	4¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	7½	7¾	8¾

Imports, Exports, Consumption, &c.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to March 16. 1870. bales.	1871. bales.	Exports from Jan. 1 to March 16. 1870. bales.	1871. bales.
American	307918	844026	18759	89296
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	165356	215074	15244	10675
East India, China, & Japan	61965	117086	40437	53877
Total	535239	1176186	74440	153848

Stock, March 16. 1870. bales	1871. bales.	Consumption from Jan. 1 to March 16. 1870. bales.	1871 bales.
294970	804500	527310	601850

The above figures show:—

	bales.
An increase of import compared with the same date last year of	640,950
An increase of quantity taken for consumption of	79,540
An increase of actual exports of	79,410
An increase of stock of	509,530

In speculation there is a decrease of 56,040 bales. The imports this week have amounted to 128,268 bales, and the quantity of American cotton reported at sea for Great Britain (including cable advices to March 11) is 335,000 bales against 320,000 bales last year. The actual exports have been 34,890 bales.

LONDON.—March 16.

Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton Brokers' Association:—

Our market opened heavily on Friday last, with rather easier rates; but since Monday there has been an improved demand, and at the close prices are occasionally ⅛d dearer than last week for cotton on the spot. For arrival a large business has been done, the latest transactions showing an advance of ⅛d to ¼d per lb.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Ord. to Mid.		Mid. Fair.	Fair to Good Fair		Good to Fine.		Prices of Fair same time 1870.	1869.
	per lb d	d	per lb d	per lb d	d	per lb d	d	per lb d	per lb d
Surat—Sawginned	...	@...	5¼	5¼@	6¼	6½@	...	9¾	10¾
Broach	...	4½	5	5¼	6¼	6¼	...	9¼	10
Dhollerah	...	4¾	5¼	5 13/16	6¼	6¾	...	9¼	10
Oomrawuttee	4	4¼	5¼	6	6¾	6¾	...	9½	10¼
Mangarole	4	4¼	5	5¼	6	...	...	8¾	9¾
Comptah	3	3¼	4¾	5¼	5¾	...	...	8¾	9¼
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	5¾	5¼	6½	6¾	...	9¼	9¾
Northern and Western	...	4¾	5¼	5¼	5¾	6	...	8½	9
Coconada	...	...	...	6	6¼	...	...	9¼	9
Coimbatore and Salem	...	...	5¼	5¾	6¼	6¼	6¾	9¼	9¼
Scinde	...	...	4¾	5¼	5¼	...	...	8	8½
Bengal	4	4¼	4¾	5¼	5½	5¾	...	7¾	8¼
Rangoon	...	...	4¾	5¼	5½	...	...	8	8¼
West India, &c.	...	...	7¼	7¾	8	8¼	9	11½	12
Brazil	...	...	7¼	7¾	7¾	8	...	11½	11¾
Smyrna and Greek	...	...	6	6¾	7	7¼	...	10¼	10¼
African	...	...	5¾	6¼	6¼	...	...	10¼	10¼
Australian and Fiji	...	6	6¼	6¾	7	7¾	...	10¾	11¾
Ditto Sea Island kinds	8	10	12	16	20	24	33	18	...
Tahiti	...	...	12	16	20	24	30	20	23

Sales to arrive:—650 bales Tinnevelly, at 6d to 6¼d, January-February-March shipment, for good fair; 400 bales Western Madras, 5½d, December and February-March shipment, 5⅝d, ship named, for fair; 1,650 bales Dhollerah, 5¾d to 6d, March-April-May shipment to London, for fair; 1,200 bales Dhollerah, 5⅝d to 5¾d, March to May shipment to Liverpool, for fair; 2,500 Oomrawuttee, 5¾d to 6d, December to May shipment to London, for fair; 1,900 bales Bengal, 5⅛d, January to April shipment, 5¼d, ship named, 5⅜d, January sailing, for fair; 500 bales American, 6½d, March-April shipment, for good ordinary—total, 8,800 bales.

Imports and Deliveries from Jan. 1 to Mar. 16, with Stocks at Mar. 16.

		Surat and Scinde.	Madras.	Tinnevelly.	Bengal & Rangoon.	China and Japan.	Other Kinds.	Total.
		bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Imports	1871	140	5,969	6,399	20,862	...	8,394	41,764
	1870	1,834	15,521	5,658	6,734	...	1,323	31,070
	1869	499	53,598		1,914	...	2,271	58,282
Deliveries	1871	404	12,727	8,645	7,791	...	5,130	34,697
	1870	1,633	44,814	27,271	12,833	...	2,043	88,624
	1869	2,466	94,660		18,800	...	5,166	121,092
Stock, Mar. 16	1871	2,650	17,276	14,342	27,023	...	13,599	74,890
	1870	5,419	31,774	12,930	11,598	...	2,969	64,690
	1869	1,389	62,063		16,912	...	2,055	82,419

Cotton Afloat to Europe on March 17.

From—	London.	Liverpool.	Coast, for orders.	Foreign Ports.	Total, 1871.	Total, 1870.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
Bombay	3,305	66,703	...	2,800	72,808	92,339
Kurrachee	1,215	...	...	...	1,215	3,420
Madras	14,215	...	...	...	14,215	11,829
Ceylon and Tuticorin	19,143	...	...	...	19,143	12,709
Calcutta	33,895	12,902	...	...	46,797	9,884
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	71,773	79,605	...	2,800	154,178	...
70	26,397	99,841	...	3,943	...	130,181

NEW YORK.—March 3.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, March 3. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 126,935 bales, against 136,661 bales last week, 141,957 bales the previous week, and 161,095 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since Sept. 1, 1870, 2,917,616 bales, against 2,189,513 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1, this year, of 728,103 bales. The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 141,872 bales, of which 99,400 were to Great Britain and 42,472 to the continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as

made up this evening, are now 659,708 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night :—

Week ending March 3.	Exported to		Total this week.	Same week 1870.	Stock.	
	Great Britain.	Continent.			1871.	1870.
New Orleans	40418	28754	69172	24416	266324	254966
Mobile	11345	279	11624	1006	78105	71854
Charleston	2276	2662	4938	3302	31362	21946
Savannah	19409	3758	23167	6194	85464	63149
Texas	2485	1710	4195	3053	62453	49349
New York	21486	3663	25149	16297	104000	75000
All other ports	1981	1646	3627	254	32000	32500
Total	99400	42472	141872	54522	659708	568764
Total since Sept. 1	1495715	352591	1848306	1228014	...	...

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 87,350 bales, while the stocks to-night are 90,944 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Feb. 24, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot ensure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph :—

RECEIPTS and EXPORTS of COTTON (bales) since Sept. 1, and STOCKS on hand

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1.		Exported since September 1 to				Shipments to Northrn. Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.		
N. Orleans	945233	801853	447810	1494	173107	622411	114789	286488
Mobile	315670	242783	151924	...	17481	169405	27808	80924
Charleston	275723	186205	100637	...	19935	120572	128935	32932
Savannah	591982	382026	242375	...	55440	297815	215071	95839
Texas	164989	157148	73650	...	7914	81564	26103	58101
New York	133464	76770	363062	...	25663	388725	...	101000
Florida	8401	17329	...	...	...	...	413	...
N. Carolina	69049	47703	70	...	...	70	64617	4362
Virginia	241967	162600	3124	...	...	3124	233397	5446
Other ports	44203	41899	13663	...	9085	22748	...	25000
Total this year	2790681	...	1396315	1494	308625	1706434	810133	693092
Total last year	...	2116316	783153	179893	210446	1173492	618593	564196

The natural result of the accumulating receipts has been reached the past week in a decline of ⅛c for middling Uplands, and of ⅛c for ordinary. All other considerations have been lost sight of; even the settlement of the difficulties in Europe has had no influence, as the cotton which is pouring in at the southern ports is thought to furnish the surest proof that the supply is more than sufficient to meet any possible demand. Under this accumulation of stock, holders have lost heart, so that offerings have been largely attended with considerable pressure to sell. At the same time buyers have held off, spinners taking only to a limited extent, while shippers have been prevented from purchasing freely on account of the dulness and lower rates at Liverpool. The close to-night was without any improvement in tone, the market continuing depressed, middling Uplands being quoted at 14¾c, and low middling at 13¾c. For forward delivery there has been a corresponding decline on the earlier months, and from 1c to 1¼c on the later rates, showing the prevailing sentiment as to the effect of the increased estimates of the crop. The closing quotations were for March, 13⅝c; for April, 13¾; for May, 13⅞; for June, 13⅞; for July, 14; and for August, 14¼. The total sales of this description for the week (including 2,050 bales free on board, but not including bales "exchanged"), have been 101,750 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 18,965 bales, including 1,784 bales to arrive, of which 4,145 bales were taken by spinners, 288 bales on speculation, 13,771 bales for export, and 761 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations :—

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
	c c	c c	c c	c c
Ordinary ... per lb	11½ @ ...	11¾ @ ...	12 @ ...	12¾ @ ...
Good ordinary	12¾ ...	13 ...	13¼ ...	13½ ...
Low middling	13¾ ...	13¾ ...	14⅛ ...	14⅜ ...
Middling	14¼ ...	14⅜ ...	15⅛ ...	15⅜ ...
Good middling	16 ...	16⅛ ...	16¾ ...	16⅝ ...

Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports, receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870 :—

	Week ending March 3, 1871.			Week ending March 3, 1870.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta	3008	2587	23047	2303	3678	23635
Columbus	1196	797	12547	712	380	13859
Macon	1226	2693	14219	529	908	16208
Montgomery	1938	2587	8755	1087	12413	11759
Selma	1153	1401	8612	787	1505	7047
Memphis*	15523	17489	47258	5454	4337	23460
Nashville	3380	2967	8847	1163	1032	5416
	27424	30521	123285	12035	24253	101384

* A new count of stock was taken at Memphis this week, and 8,000 bales added to stock.

These totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 4,903 bales (being now 21,901 bales more than for the same period last year), while the aggregate receipts are 15,389 bales more, and the shipments 6,268 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 19,010 bales, against 14,571 bales last week. Below we give our table, showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year :—

EXPORTS of COTTON (bales) from NEW YORK since Sept. 1, 1870.

Exported to—	Week ending				Total to date.	Same time previous year.
	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.		
Liverpool	17726	14887	11913	17260	356328	172867
Other British ports	...	...	1196	...	6734	381
Total to Great Britain	17726	14887	13109	17260	363062	173248
Havre	...	...	...	...	...	9303
Other French ports	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total French	...	...	...	...	...	9306
Bremen and Hanover	...	600	1302	1040	10128	21789
Hamburg	522	...	...	..	5088	15140
Other ports	661	1948	100	453	7882	2582
Total to North Europe	1183	2548	1402	1502	23098	35011
Spain, Oporto, Gibraltar, &c.	...	40	60	48	2363	...
All others	...	...	...	200	202	1809
Total Spain, &c.	...	40	60	248	2565	1809
Grand total	18909	17475	14571	19010	388725	233874

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the last week and since September 1, 1870 :—

Receipts—	New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	This week.	Since Sep. 1.	This week.	Since Sep. 1.	This week.	Since Sep. 1.	This week.	Since Sep. 1.
New Orleans	2399	83738	3535	20241	...	3128	...	86
Texas	905	19767	2299	3955	...	...	...	...
Savannah	5285	151424	...	26066	540	12268	797	12458
Mobile	...	6245	884	5417	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	3510	111997	1276	2284	...	4845	501	9708
North Carolina	1882	49667	15	407	231	4202	196	4267
Virginia	7525	151020	2131	36146	...	40	1331	423.6
Northern Ports	16	9564	3143	53713	...	...	...	...
Tennessee, &c.	10205	144669	420	12094	819	10378	150	23120
Foreign	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...
Total this year	31727	728604	13703	160418	1599	34861	2975	91965
Total last year	12886	403841	13060	141158	1089	35820	1653	71049

—New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

NEW YORK, March 10.—According to Messrs Moffat, Davidis, and Co.'s report, the week's receipts of cotton at all United States' ports have been 136,000 bales, and since the 1st of September, 3,058,000 bales. Shipments to England, 87,000 bales; to France, 4,000 bales; and to the continent, 32,000 bales. Total since the 1st of September, 1,970,000 bales. Middling Upland, 7d, cost and freight, per steamer.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The receipts of cotton at all United States' ports during in four days have been 59,000 bales. Export to England, 43,000 bales; to France, none; to the continent, 12,000 bales. Middling Upland, 7d, cost and freight, per steamer.

NEW YORK, March 18.—To-day's receipts of cotton at all United States' ports have been 10,000 bales.

Return showing the quantities of cotton in stock, the quantities imported, exported, and forwarded inland for consumption :—

	American.		Brazilian.		East Indian.	
	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.
Cotton in stock on Jan. 31, 1871	226828	972964	55428	75814	280001	742194
Do imported during the month of February, 1871	306192	1191961	44072	66108	43416	137414
Do forwarded from inland towns to ports during the month of February, 1871	325	1119	...	...	20	72
Total	533345	2166044	99500	141922	324427	879680
Cotton exported during the month of February, 1871	39263	152845	4410	6615	32797	104842
Do forwarded inland for consumption during the month of February, 1871	168676	666390	9390	14665	30387	103467
Total	207939	816235	13800	21280	63184	208309
Cotton in stock on Feb. 28, 1871	325406	1349809	85700	120642	261243	671371
To al imports during first 2 months of 1871	655174	2550498	89642	134463	116541	373096
Total exports during first 2 months of 1871	64637	251622	4813	7219	59947	192395

	Egyptian.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.	bales.	cwts.
Cotton in stock on Jan. 31, 1871	65462	258653	175654	630782	804363	2689407
Do imported during the month of February, 1871	37960	178954	9152	27762	440792	1602219
Do forwarded from inland towns to ports during the month of February, 1871	68	355	125	2289	538	3835
Total	103490	437962	184931	660853	1245693	4286461
Cotton exported during the month of February, 1871	892	4205	670	2033	78032	270546
Do forwarded inland for consumption during the month of February, 1871	18749	93258	4166	9371	231368	884151
Total	19641	97463	4836	11404	309400	1154691
Cotton in stock on Feb. 28, 1871	83849	340499	180095	649449	936293	3131770
Total imports during first 2 months of 1871	80604	379990	22683	68858	964644	3506905
Total exports during first 2 months of 1871	1306	6156	1140	3459	131843	460851

N.B.—Since the publication of the Return on the 8th instant it has been discovered that certain figures under the headings "American" and "East Indian" have been taken into account twice over, which necessitates the issue of this amended return.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, March 16.—There has been a fair amount of business done during the past week and extending to nearly all the departments of our trade. Prices, which for some time past have been in favour of buyers, have now steadied, and spinners and manufacturers adhere firmly to their quotations—the improved tone of the cotton market is the chief cause of the firmness in prices here. Buying for India and China is for the last few days in abeyance, as the latest telegrams from these places are not encouraging to increase the heavy contracts already existing. The demand for the smaller markets abroad is on a fair scale, and their is still a good business doing in home trade fabrics. Stocks of all kinds continue exceedingly light, the demand being apparently quite equal to the production. The market closes quiet, but very steady in tone.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price, Mar. 16. 1871.		Corresponding week in 1870.		1869.		1868.		1867.		1866.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
Upland, fair ... per lb	...		0	11¾	1	0¾	0	10½	1	2¾	1	8½
Ditto, good fair	...		...		...		...		1	3½	...	
Pernambuco, fair	...		0	11¾	1	0¾	0	10½	1	2¾	1	9
Ditto, good fair	0	7½	0	11¾	1	0¾	0	10½	1	3	1	9½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1	0¾	1	3½	1	2¾	1	2½	1	6¾	2	5
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	1	0¾	1	3½	1	2¾	1	2	1	6¾	2	4½
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	4	10½	5	7½	6	0	6	0	7	3	10	9
27-in, 72 reed, ditto, 5 lbs 2 ozs	6	0	7	4½	7	9	7	7½	9	3	13	0
38-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 ozs	9	4½	10	10½	11	0	11	0	12	6	18	3
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 ozs	10	4½	12	1½	12	3	12	3	14	9	20	0
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 ozs	11	6	13	1½	13	3	13	0	17	0	22	0
38-in, 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	8	10½	10	9	10	4½	9	9	12	0	16	0

Messrs Alexander Collie and Co. received the following telegram from Manchester yesterday:—Large business has been done this month, and spinners and manufacturers are again under contract; prices in consequence are very steady, but no advance has been established.

LEEDS.—The woollen cloth markets were only thinly attended by buyers. Small parcels of a miscellaneous character were purchased by the representatives of Leeds, Bradford, and other houses. In hair-lists and other plain cloths a moderate business was done. Wools, woollen yarns, and goods are alike firm in price.

BRADFORD.—A fair amount of business continues to be done in wool, with a slightly upward tendency in price. Rates which buyers would not have entertained a week or ten days ago are now readily obtained. Spinners who have entered into contracts are seeking to cover them with wool, and there is a fair consumptive demand, at slightly improved rates. Choice lots are the most eagerly sought. There is no appreciable change in the yarn market. Spinners are well engaged, and seek higher rates. There is also a rather better demand in the piece market, prices being very firm.

BIRMINGHAM.—In the absence of any large export demand the iron trade of this district continues very quiet. The firmness of the pig market has caused a slight advance this week in some of the cheaper descriptions of finished iron, though the only result thus far has been still further to check business.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 3.

The market for flour and grain the past week has not been active, but prices have ruled very firm, with flour, wheat, and corn showing some advance. The receipts of flour have been moderate, and prices have ruled firm. During Saturday and Monday there was considerable speculation, but this subsided on Tuesday, and the market has since been somewhat unsettled, with buyers of lines of shipping extras at $6.75 to $6.85, and selling at $6.90 to $7, delivered, and this difference has been sufficient to prevent much business being done. The local trade has been active, and the medium and better grades have sold freely at full or better prices. To-day shipping extras were doing rather better, at $6.80 to $6.90, with some choice at $7. Wheat has been inactive since Monday, but at full prices. The stock on hand is much reduced, while fully two months must elapse before we can receive any supplies except such as come forward by rail; consequently holders show no disposition to give way in order to effect sales, and for the limited business going, they name their own prices. Two ship loads of amber winter were taken for the continent early in the week, at $1.63, in store, and the same quality sold at a considerable extent to-day at $1.65, in store; No. 1 spring was quoted at $1.58, with some holders not offering under $1.60. Corn has met with a large and pressing export demand, with a steady trade, and although supplies have been considerably increased, prices are higher. At to-day's market prime western mixed was taken quickly at 86c to 86½c, and yellow at 87c to 88c. Western and southern white corn dull and unsettled. The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:—

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.

	1871. For the week.	1871. Since Jan. 1.	Same time Jan. 1, 1870.
Flour ... bbls	51,753	403,929	363,973
Corn meal	2,297	9,967	88,769
Wheat ... bush	21,430	415,135	433,692
Corn	197,375	1,022,155	229,826
Rye	..	400	949
Barley, &c	4,800	10,146	261,114
Oats	45,835	612,282	382,163

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

	1871. For the week.	1871. Since Jan. 1.	1870. For the week.	1870. Since Jan. 1.
Flour ... bbls	...	...	25,382	270,031
Corn meal	...	...	2,219	15,035
Wheat ... bush	...	...	137,213	1,655,527
Corn	...	...	3,065	53,250
Rye	...	...	...	6,709
Barley, &c	...	...	...	9
Oats	...	...	1,100	5,485

The following shows the visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the undermentioned places, February 25, 1871.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York	1,982,522	267561	1,334,640	403,320
In store at Albany ... Feb. 1	12,888	1,949	26,870	53,933
In store at Buffalo	467,200	6,200	172,400	166,700
In store at Chicago	3,464,225	2,876,142	695,612	347,407
In store at Milwaukee	2,458,000	5,975	33,915	20,157
In store at Toledo	487,469	468,375	92,333	3,910
In store at Detroit	153,963	34,075	20,197	5,761
*In store at Oswego	400,000	56,000	40,000	86,000
In store at St Louis	84,482	24,526	28,044	8,815
In store at Boston	20,462	237,053	103 031	195,535
In store at Toronto	117,701	6,047	19,334	122,068
In store at Montreal	299,428	25,241	15,155	1,400
*In store at Philadelphia	100,000	35,000	100,000	45,000
*In store at Baltimore	200,000	100,000	100,000	15,000
Rail shipments for week	47,046	259,219	51,054	11,104
Total in store and in transit Feb. 25, 1871	10,295,386	1,814,363	2 833,185	1,486,108
— — Feb. 11	10,537,777	4,465,725	2,864,725	1,464,722
— — Feb. 4	10,541,552	1,776,487	3,089,952	1,666,579
— — Jan. 28	10,706,403	3,456,241	3,176,922	1,633,186
— — Jan. 21	10,241,547	2,788,183	3,245,892	1,649,258
— — Jan. 14	10,243,497	2,731,028	3,229,488	1,738,536
— — Jan. 7	10,623,854	2,379,896	3,477,893	1,873,852

* Estimated.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

The cold weather has had a strengthening influence upon the grain trade, and late rates have been more readily paid. On Monday there was great inactivity in the market, but the severe cold, accompanied by snow, which has since prevailed has again imparted a firm tone to trade. The transactions have not been very extensive; nevertheless the gradually diminishing quantity of wheat off the coast and afloat, and the diversion of several cargoes to the French coast, have caused holders to be very firm in their demands. Supplies of English wheat have been limited, but there is a noticeable improvement in condition. The show of foreign has been extensive, consisting chiefly of Russian and American descriptions, there being little fine Baltic wheat in granary. Prices were almost nominal on Monday, but to-day greater animation prevailed,

and sales were more readily effected at late rates. Now that the greater portion of the arrivals from the East has come to hand, it is expected that much firmness will prevail in the trade, particularly if the export demand continues. There are now about 170 grain-laden vessels afloat for the United Kingdom, against about 290 at the corresponding period last year, of which 110 are wheat, against 160; but the imports up to this period have been heavy. On the other hand, the shipments have been on a more extensive scale than for some time past. We give below the total imports and exports of cereal produce for the commencement of the season (August 28) to March 4, last year's figures being added, for the sake of comparison :—

	Imports. 1870-71. Cwt.	Exports. 1870-71. Cwt.	Imports. 1869-70. Cwt.	Exports. 1869-70. Cwt.
Wheat	17,548,773	1,670,080	24,880,214	138,784
Barley	4,279,002	40,106	4,254,215	11,898
Oats	4,137,484	720,804	5,564,199	56,629
Peas	425,086	35,896	735,185	9,135
Beans	933,534	7,012	1,027,202	1,177
Indian corn	8,532,664	55,436	11,309,426	12,462
Flour	2,497,624	1,209,868	3,638,823	10,333

Notwithstanding the limited supplies of maize and oats, prices (until to-day, when a slight rally took place) have had a drooping tendency. Barley has been in demand for seed, and all qualities have ruled firmer in value in consequence. Beans and peas have remained without change in price. Supplies of flour have been in excess of the demand, but to-day there was more inquiry, and lates rates were paid.

Mr Geo. Dornbusch thus reports the state of the floating grain and seed trade :—During the last eight days 24 grain and seed-laden vessels have arrived at ports-of-call, viz., 13 wheat, 3 maize, 1 barley, 1 rye, 2 cotton-seed. The floating grain trade has been firm in tone, but lacking activity. Wheat — Prices of fine cargoes have been firmly maintained, but secondary cargoes have been slow to sell to-day in increased demand. Maize firm, and 6d dearer. Barley —Fine cargoes steady, but inferior have been in slow demand. Rye — Two imperfect cargoes have this week been sold. The reported sales are as follows: — Wheat— 28 arrived cargoes: Ghirka Odessa, 48s 9d to 52s 6d; Ghirka Nicolaieff, 51s 3d to 53s; Ghirka Yeisk, 51s 6d; new coast ditto from Taganrog, 52s 6d to 54s 3d; New Rostoff ditto, 51s; Ghenighesk and Berdianski, 52s 3d; Marianopoli, 44s and 53s 6d; Don Ghirka from Oran, 43s 10½d; Moldavian, 50s; Wallachian, 51s 6d per 492 lbs. Shipped, or to be shipped— 400 tons East India : Calcutta, 45s to 50s per 480 lbs, and 2 cargoes Odessa Ghirka, 53s 6d per 492 lbs. Maize—11 arrived cargoes: Odessa, 35s 6d to 37s 3d; Galatz, 35s 3d to 36s 3d; Foxanian, 35s 9d to 36s 6d; Wallachian, 36s 3d; Danubian, 35s 6d to 36s per 492 lbs. On passage, 1 cargo: Galatz and Sulina, at 36s per 492 lbs. Barley—8 arrived cargoes: Marianopoli, 27s; Taganrog, 28s to 29s 3d; Odessa, 27s 9d; Bulgarian, 29s 3d; Danubian, 25s; Varna, 29s 6d per 400 lbs. To be shipped, a cargo Black Sea, 29s 3d per 400lbs. Rye—2 cargoes Taganrog, 30s 6d to 32s per 480 lbs. Linseed very scarce, and 6d dearer. Arrived: 500 tons, 63s 3d to 63s 6d per 410 lbs; 1,000 quarters St Petersburg, 60s 6d to 61s per 424 lbs; and 100 tons inferior yellow mixed, 69s per 410 lbs. On passage, 150 tons East India Calcutta, 63s 6d to 69s. Shipped or to be shipped, 200 tons ditto at 63s 6d per 410 lbs; 1 cargo Azow Taganrog, 63s; and 1 cargo Odessa, 63s per 424 lbs. Rapeseed quiet at last week's decline. 1 arrived cargo Taganrog, 37s per 416 lbs. Cotton-seed 5s to 7s 6d dearer, in active demand. 650 tons Egyptian; 9*l*, on passage, 2,850 tons ditto, 9*l* 2s 6d to 9*l* 7s 6d. Shipped or to be shipped, 9*l* to 9*l* 6s 3d per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3812 @	57	8
Barley	1390	36	5
Oats	215	26	6

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Malt. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Maize. qrs.	Flour. sacks.
English & Scotch	1110	360	1520	...	...	...
Irish	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign	8720	4300	...	250	...	1370 / 8460 brls.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	s	s
WHEAT—English, white, new	57 @	60
— red, new	56	58
— white, old	...	...
— red, old	...	...
Kœnigsberg and Dantzig, high mixed	63	65
Kœnigsberg & Dantzig, mixed	60	61
Rostock, Wismar, &c. —	60	63
Stettin and Hamburg —	...	...
Danish and Holstein	...	...
St Petrsbrg, Saxonska..pr 496 lb	51	53
Common ditto	50	51
Kubanka	...	...
Marianopoli and Berdianski	53	54
Odessa	52	53
Taganrog	...	...
San Francisco, Chilian, &c.	58	60
Australian and New Zealand	...	...
American, winter	56	57
— spring	54	56
BARLEY—English, malting	34	37
Scotch, malting	36	40
— distilling	...	...
— grinding	...	...
Foreign, malting	...	...
— distilling ...per 432 lb	...	...
— stout grinding	31	33
Danube & Odessa, &c..pr 400 lb	28	29
Egyptian, &c.	...	...
BEANS—English	38	44
Dutch, Hanover, and French ...per 480 lb	...	...
Egyptian and Sicilian	38	42
PEAS—English, white boilrs, new	44	48
English, grey, dun, and maple, new	35	37
English, new	41	44
Foreign, white boilers, new	41	42
— feeding, old	37	38
RYE—English ...per qr	34	36
Foreign, new ...per 480 lb	34	35
OATS—English, Poland & potato	28	31
— white and black	26	28
OATS (continued)—		
Scotch, Hopetown and potato	28 @	33
— Angus and Sandy	26	28
— common	25	26
Irish, potato	23	29
— white, feed ...per 304 lb	24	25
— black, —	25	26
Danish, kiln dried	25	26
Swedish	25	26
Archangel, St Petersburg	23/6	24/6
Riga	23	24
Finland ...per 320 lb	25/6	26/6
Dutch and Hanoverian, &c.	...	...
TARES—		
English, winter, new ...per qr	72	80
Scotch, large	70	90
Foreign, large, spring	50	60
LINSEED CAKES—		
English ...per ton £10½		11½
Foreign	10	12
INDIAN CORN—		
American, white ...per 480 lb	...	...
— yellow and mixed	...	...
Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila, yellow	33/6	34/6
Trieste, Ancona, &c.	...	...
FLOUR—Nominal top price, town-made, delivered to the baker ...per 280 lb	50	...
Town-made, households and seconds, delivered to the baker	42	46
Country marks	38	41
Hungarian	40	60
French	...	...
American and Canadian, fancy brand ...per 196 lb	31	32
Do, superfine to extra superfine	29	30
Do, common to fine	28	29
Do, heated and sour	25	28
OATMEAL—		
Scotch, fine ...per ton £14		15
— round ... £14		15

BLACK SEA, MEDITERRANEAN, AND OTHER ARRIVED CARGOES.

COST, FREIGHT, AND INSURANCE.

	s	s
WHEAT—Sea of Azoff, Berdnsk.		
Marianopoli ...per 492 lb	52/6@	54
Sea of Azoff, hard	...	...
— Taganrog, soft	49	51
Odessa and Nicolaieff Ghirka	52/6	53/6
— hard	...	...
— Polish ...per 480 lb	50	51
Danube, soft	48	49
Galatz Ghirka	50	51
Trieste	...	...
S. Francisco, Chilian..pr 500 lb	58	59
American red winter..pr 480 lb	56	57
— spring	55	56
Egyptian	...	...
BARLEY—		
Danish, kiln dried...per 424 lb	...	...
— undried	...	...
BARLEY (continued)—		
Danube & Odessa...per 400 lb	28/	28/6
Egyptian	...	...
Smyrna, &c.	...	...
BEANS—		
Egyptn., Sicilian, &c..pr 480 lb	38/0	38/6
LENTILS—		
Egyptian and Sicilian	...	...
INDIAN CORN—Per 480 & 492 lb		
Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila	35/6	36
American, yellow and white	...	...
Salonica and Enos	...	...
RYE—Black Sea, &c...per 480 lb	36	38
OATS—		
Swedish, new ...per 320 lb	...	...
Danish, new	...	...
Archangel & Petrsbrg..p. 304 lb	21/6	22

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS SEE "POSTSCRIPT."

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The partial improvement in the demand last referred to having subsided, the market is flat, with prices tending downward. Transactions generally have been limited, especially so as regards brown sorts, the few sales made in these showing some decline, and the lowest qualities are neglected. The business in West India to yesterday amounted to 1,079 casks; good refining sorts are steady. A few lots of crystalised Demerara and Berbice were bought in. Crystalised white Mauritius sold at easier rates. Porto Rico was bought in at high prices for grocery kinds, but these did not meet with offers at the previous value. Refined is inactive, and will be influenced by foreign competition. The stock at this port has been farther reduced to 55,400 tons, or about 13,000 tons less than last season's at the same date. Home deliveries continue large. According to official returns, the duty payments in two months were 107,000 tons, against 94,500 tons in 1870 during the same period.

Mauritius.—1,458 bags grainy white were bought in, but since partly sold at 38s for grainy white at 6s duty.

Natal.—2,216 bags principally low qualities were sold at moderate prices: brown, 23s 6d to 28s 6d; grey and yellow, 29s to 36s.

Java.—853 baskets dry grainy white were bought in at 37s 6d to 38s; duty 5s 8d per cwt.

Other Foreign.—430 casks 57 barrels Porto Rico were bought in at high prices. There have not been any transactions reported by private contract on the spot or for arrival.

Refined.—The market is without animation, and prices of dry goods rather drooping, as foreign can be delivered here upon terms relatively low. Titlers, &c., quoted 42s 6d to 45s, and finest goods up to about 47s. Pieces have not quite supported last week's rates.

MOLASSES.—Transactions in West India have been unimportant. 200 casks treacle from New York offered by auction were withdrawn.

RUM.—A few sales of West India have been effected at rather easier rates, including Demerara at 1s 11d to 2s, and 120 casks Mauritius at 1s 5d proof. Jamaica has obtained 3s 6d to 4s 6d per gallon. There have been some arrivals from the West Indies.

COCOA.—The better qualities of West India are in demand at steady prices, but low and common rather dull. Of 1,105 bags Trinidad about one-third part sold: good, 73s to 80s; low grey and ordinary, 54s to 61s 6d; good ordinary to middling, 63s to 68s. Privately, a few sales of Guayaquil have been made at 46s to 47s 6d. 313 bags by auction were taken in at 48s to 50s per cwt. 3,007 bags saved from a vessel wrecked were chiefly bought in, only a few re-dried being disposed of at 41s to 42s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—Although statistics as regards this port are favourable the market continues without much animation. About 250 tons native Ceylon have sold to arrive at some reduction, said to be 56s. 538 casks 55 barrels 167 bags plantation Ceylon all found buyers at and after the sales: grey, 60s 6d to 68s; colory, including a few parcels of the new crop by the steamer, realised high rates, ranging from 67s 6d to 83s; and small lots very fine bold at 90s to 90s 6d. A limited business has been done in other kinds by private treaty. Accounts from Colombo confirm the reports of a short crop this season as compared with last. 102,400 bags, including 90,000 bags Java, and 12,400 bags Brazil, are advertised for sale by the Netherlands Trading Company on the 22nd inst. The export deliveries here have already been 2,468 tons larger than in 1870, those for home use showing 860 tons increase, and the stock is now only 530 tons in excess.

TEA.—The market is without animation, and the trade have taken only moderate supplies. Common kinds of congou meet with some inquiry on former terms. The deliveries show a great increase upon those of last year, the stock is smaller, and the quantity now afloat much less than in 1870 at the same date. Indian teas have been depressed by the late heavy arrivals. At the public sales this week the

bulk of the quantity was withdrawn. Assam Company's growths realised fair prices. Of 6,300 packages in the catalogues, 2,000 sold previously, and during the last two days a few parcels have been realised at lower rates. Privately pekoe has sold as high as 2s 7d per lb for Darjeeling.

RICE.—Business has been upon rather an extended scale this week, and at full prices to a slight recovery. Rangoon, 9s 6d to 10s 9d; white Bengal, 10s 3d to 11s 3d; Ballam, 10s. 600 tons low Bengal afloat and just arrived at 9s to 9s 1½d. 200 tons white at 12s 3d to 12s 9d, ex quay terms. 716 bags 10,375 pockets Madagascar by auction sold at 11s to 11s 9d per cwt for the sound portion.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of RICE to March 11, with STOCKS on hand.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Imports .....tons	19150	7130	17400	11820
Deliveries	21930	11140	12220	11200
Stock	50350	45450	37850	17200

SAGO.—1,904 bags partly sold at and after the sales: small grain, Singapore, 17s to 18s; Borneo, 18s 6d; bold grain, 18s 6d to 19s per cwt.

SAGO FLOUR.—A parcel of Singapore has sold privately at 15s.

TAPIOCA.—1,165 bags partly found buyers at 2d to 2¼d for Penang, and a small parcel of very good Singapore at 2½d per lb.

BLACK PEPPER.—The large arrivals temporarily unsettled the market, but it is now firmer, owing to the revival of speculative demand. Penang, after selling as low as 5⅛d, closed yesterday at 5⅜d to 5½d on the spot and in course of landing. The last sale of Singapore was at 5½d. 1,227 bags Batavia kind by auction sold at 5¼d, and a small parcel Alleppy from Bordeaux at 5⅝d per lb. The stock of black pepper is still unusually light.

WHITE PEPPER.—There have not been any public sales, and privately the transactions are very limited.

OTHER SPICES.—At the public sales mace sold 1d to 2d dearer. 76 cases from Rotterdam, chiefly red Java kind, realised 3s 1d to 3s 3d; a few lots very low broken, 2s 9d. 35 cases nutmegs principally found buyers: Penang—70's, 3d; 77's, 2s 7d; 94 to 87's, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; 106's, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Low and defective in proportion. Cloves remain as last quoted, with limited sales. There have not been any public sales of pimento. 477 cases Cochin ginger chiefly sold: small and rough, 34s to 40s, including wormy; middling part scraped, 54s to 55s; ditto wormy, 43s. 80 cases cassia vera from Hongkong were taken in at 80s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—Recent arrivals have supplied the consumers, and the market is now quiet. Fine Bengal continues scarce. By private contract 700 bags, refraction 12¾ to 10, have sold at 27s to 27s 6d. There have not been any sales made for arrival.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to March 11, with STOCKS on hand.

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Imported .....tons	2440	1500	980	1500
Total delivered	2270	3300	2000	2120
Stock	2560	3030	3160	7500

COCHINEAL.—Since the sales transactions have been limited. The deliveries have increased nearly 50 per cent. upon those of last year, but the stock is still very heavy.

OTHER DRYSALTERY GOODS.—There is a steady demand for gambier. Several sales have been made chiefly at 15s 6d to 15s 9d, ex ship, for block, and the same prices on the spot. Pressed cubes to arrive sold at 16s 9d. 200 bales block by auction were bought in at 16s. Bengal safflower meets with some inquiry, especially the better sorts. Sales of Bengal turmeric have been made at 18s 9d to 19s 6d. China galls by auction realised 47s 6d. 500 boxes pegue cutch were brought in at 25s. Several parcels sold privately at 21s 6d to 23s.

SHELLAC.—404 chests by auction were partly sold: fine native orange, 6*l* 7s 6d; garnet, 5*l* 15s; button, 4*l* 12s 6d to 4*l* 15s per cwt.

METALS.—There has been rather more doing, although a want of animation is still the prevalent feature in these markets. The conclusion of peace has not yet led to any extension of business in iron. It is yet too soon to expect affairs on the continent to settle down, meanwhile quotations remain steady. A good demand has existed for Scotch pig at higher rates, until 53s 6d cash was attained. Subsequently the price receded to 53s 4d. Tin was depressed in the early part of the week, but since recovered, 1*l* to 2*l* from the lowest prices accepted with a firmer market. Straits, 128*l* to 129*l*; to arrive, 127*l* to 128*l*. Tin plates continue to meet fair inquiry. Spelter steady. Sales of Silesian reported at 17*l* 15s to 18*l* 2s 6d, and forward delivery 18*l* 2s 6d. English lead is in good demand; present quotation, 18*l* 5s to 18*l* 10s. Some contracts have been made in Chili copper chiefly to arrive at 64*l* 15s up to 65*l*, but other kinds are quiet. Burra and Walaroo, 74*l* to 75*l* per ton.

HEMP.—Petersburg clean can be bought for arrival at about 1*l* under the price on the spot, and the market is quiet. In Manila transactions have been limited. 1,591 bales by auction part sold at 51*l* to 51*l* 10s for Boluzan, being 1*l* lower. The remainder taken in, including fine white, at 65*l* per ton.

JUTE.—There has been a moderate business done this week, but the prices of last are maintained for the few parcels sold. Sales reported for arrival at 20*l* 10s to 25*l* 5s. Manufactured goods command a ready sale in Dundee. Jute is without change, and the late arrivals have afforded the consumers a fair supply.

OILS.—Fish oils have been dull. Sperm, 84*l*, sellers; pale seal, 37*l* 10s to 38*l*; cod, 35*l* 10s to 36*l*. There is not any improvement to report in olive, sales on the spot being limited. 50 tons Malaga by steamer sold at 50*l* per tun. Linseed oil has further advanced to 33*l* 10s on the spot, and 34*l* paid for the next four months. Rape oil has been dull. English brown, 44*l* 5s cash—44*l* 10s usual terms; last four months, 44*l* 10s to 45*l* the quotation; refined, 46*l* 10s; foreign, 48*l* 10s to 49*l*. No change in palm. The best qualities of Lagos quoted 38*l* to 38*l* 10s. Cocoa-nut has been sold to a limited extent, owing to the impediments to shipments to the continent. Ceylon, 40*l* to 40*l* 5s; Cochin, 44*l* to 46*l*; and fine, which is scarce, 48*l* to 48*l* 10s; Ceylon afloat, 41*l* per ton.

PETROLEUM dull. Refined, 1s 4½d to 1s 5d per gallon. Stock large, viz., 32,000 gallons.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—A large business reported in American. Present quotation, 37s to 37s 6d per cwt.

LINSEED.—Prices are rather firmer, and the demand has been good. Calcutta, 63s 3d to 63s 6d; ditto to arrive, 63s 6d to 63s 9d; Black Sea afloat, 63s per quarter.

TALLOW.—There has been a steady market, with rather firmer prices, but these were not quite maintained yesterday. Petersburg now quoted 44s to 44s 3d; June, 45s; October to December, 45s 9d to 46s per cwt.

The usual report of the public sales to-day will be found in the Postscript.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, March 13, 1871.

	1868. casks.	1869. casks.	1870. casks.	1871. casks.
Stock this day	27,612	38,741	26,325	32,137
Delivery last week	1,933	2,052	1,170	1,888
Ditto from 1st June	66,807	79,002	70,837	94,338
Arrived last week	323	6	907	911
Ditto from 1st June	75,788	96,498	67,045	94,215
Price of Y.C.	43s 9d	47s 6d	46s 3d	44s 3d
Price of Town	45s 0d	47s 3d	46s 6d	45s 0d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY NIGHT.

SUGAR.—The market was quiet to-day. 1,400 bags Jaggery sold privately at 17s 6d. 900 bags native yellow at 24s. 3,300 bags Guatemala at 22s 6d to 27s 3d. 120 casks West India sold, making 1,100 casks for the week.

COFFEE.—The sales were small, comprising 140 casks 150 barrels and bags plantation Ceylon, which went off at steady prices.

RICE.—A floating cargo of Necrancie sold at 10s 9d for the continent.

SALTPETRE.—700 bags Bengal, refraction 14¾ to 11¾, sold at 26s.

SHELLAC.—215 chests were chiefly bought in.

LAC DYE.—183 chests were nearly all taken in.

CUTCH.—1,000 boxes were taken in above the value.

TURMERIC.—1,367 packags Madras part sold at 21s 6d to 24s per cwt

TALLOW.—At auction 950 casks Australian two-thirds sold. Mutton, 41s 6d to 43s 9d; beef, 36s to 42s. 328 casks other kinds were taken in.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains quiet at easier rates. Dutch crushed is lower, and second-hand parcels change hands at 36s f.o.b., Amsterdam.

DRY FRUIT.—A steady and firm market for currants, with a decidedly hardening tendency. Raisins in fair demand. Valencia almost cleared from the market. Turkey fruit attracting more attention, although business actually done shows no great improvement. Of figs supply is almost exhausted.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The trade hardly so brisk as the last few weeks, but no alteration in prices.

FLAX.—Market steady.

HEMP.—Market for Russian very dull.

SILK.—Market quiet, but firm. Little business doing.

SEEDS.—The seed trade has ruled active for all varieties during the past week, and quotations have improved, especially for mustard and clovers.

TOBACCO.—There has been but little business doing in North American tobacco, and only retail sales have been effected, which have consisted of selections of fine quality, for which full rates have been obtained. In substitutes and segar tobaccos there has been a large business done, but for some growths extreme rates have been paid.

LEATHER.—The leather market has presented very little change during the past week. A fair amount of business has been done at previous rates. At Leadenhall on Tuesday the supply of fresh goods was limited, particularly of light crop hides, light English butts, English bellies, the lightest dressing hides, and shaved hides, calfskins of all weights, but especially those of 45 lbs and upwards, good kips, and English horse hides, for all which articles there was a brisk demand, without alteration in prices.

METALS.—Again a quiet week. Copper has been very little dealt in, but prices are not affected materially. Iron is pretty steady. Tin has shown some revival, and fully 20s per ton advance from the lowest has been paid for Straits. Spelter is a shade easier to buy again. Lead is in demand, and prices have advanced somewhat. Tin-plates continue firm.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	45	0
Fat by ditto	2	1
Yellow Russian ditto	45	9
Melted stuff	33	6
Rough stuff	17	0
Greaves	19	0
Good dregs	6	0

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, March 13.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 9,564 head. In the corresponding week in 1870, we received 8,456; in 1869, 12,508; in 1868, 3,102; and in 1867, 10,305 head.

An increased amount of firmness has been apparent in the cattle trade to-day. Only moderate supplies have been on sale, and prices have risen. About an average supply of English beasts has been on sale, but the arrivals from abroad have been limited. Sales have progressed steadily in all breeds, and prices have advanced 2d per 8 lbs. For the best Scots and crosses 5s 6d to 5s 8d per 8 lbs. The supply of sheep has been only moderate. There has been a steady demand, and prices have ruled 2d per 8 lbs higher. The best Downs and half-breds, in the wool, have been disposed of at 6s 2d to 6s 4d, out of the wool at 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Lambs have been in moderate supply, and have sold at 7s 6d to 8s per 8 lbs. The demand for calves has been to a moderate extent, on former terms. Pigs have sold at previous quotations.

SUPPLIES ON SALE.

	March 14, 1870.	March 13, 1871.
Beasts	3,497	2,495
Sheep	22,835	14,720
Calves	157	65
Pigs	50	45

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Inferior beef	3	4	to	4	0	Inferior mutton	3	8	to	4	4
Middling ditto	4	4		4	8	Middling ditto	4	8		4	0
Prime large ditto	4	8		5	0	Prime ditto	5	0		5	4
Prime small ditto	5	0		5	4	Large pork	3	4		4	4
Veal	5	0		5	4	Small pork	4	8		5	0

Lamb, 7s to 7s 8d.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Friday, March 17.—Less animation has been noticeable in this market. Business in all descriptions has been limited, but choice hops have commanded extreme prices. Mid and East Kent, 40s to 140s; Weald of Kent, 40s to 75s; Sussex, 35s to 70s; Farnham and country, 75s to 112s; olds, 20s to 50s per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Friday, March 17.—Full average supplies have been on offer. The trade has been quiet, at previous quotations. English shaws, 80s to 110s; ditto regents, 60s to 100s; Scotch regents, 65s to 90s; and rocks, 60s to 75s per ton.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, March 17.—Our market continues firm, but the business doing is limited. East India wools, to the extent of 9,000 bales, will be offered at auction from the 21st to the 24th inst., to be followed by sundry other descriptions during the ensuing week.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, March 17.—At this market to-day wheat closes firm, with a good consumptive demand at Tuesday's prices. Flour quiet without change. Indian corn 3d lower since Tuesday.

WAKEFIELD, Friday, March 17.—At this market the show of wheat gets less every week, and the chance of increased supplies become more remote, as the continent takes pretty freely, and the sales within the last few days from the coast are very large at improved prices. Under these circumstances factors ask 1s to 2s more money than last Friday, and on the business transacted such advance was paid.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, March 14.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Bromley, St James's square, late lieutenant in the Indian army.
Frederick George Rimell, Asylum road, Peckham, builder.
Francis Morrogh Walsh, Spa, Belgium, gentleman.
William Robert Bett, Quadring, Lincolnshire, grocer.
John Bird, jun., Daventry, Northamptonshire, innkeeper.
Jacob Garlick, Liverpool, licensed victualler.
John George, Cardiff, draper.
Joseph Ingham, Penzance, Cornwall, beerseller.
Thomas Hirst Kaye, Birkby, near Huddersfield.
William Kendall, Walsall, tobacconist.
Edward Muff, Leeds, oil merchant.
Samuel Olney, Offley, Hertfordshire, baker.
Absalom Roberts, Birstall, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer.
Frederick Henry Savage, Southampton, innkeeper.
William Wilkins, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, chandler.
William Woodruff, Mexbrough, Yorkshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Thomas Darling, jun., Aberdeen, commission merchant.
Henry Renton, Edinburgh, silk mercer.
Alexander Mackay, Saltcoats, spirit dealer.

THE GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

James Masters, North street, Martock, mason, builder, and contractor.
John Brindley, Conway street, Birkenhead, school proprietor.
Joseph Jeffries, Charlotte row, Ellesmere, grocer and provision dealer.
William Llewellyn Gething, Rhosweil Lodge, St Martin's, carrier.
Ann Waters, Dersingham, victualler.
Henry Cowley, Walton street, Oxford, builder.
John Philip Steeds Holton, Lydney, coal merchant.
William Whitby, Salford, wheelwright and beerseller.
Henry Todd Naylor, Liverpool, merchant.
George Culshaw, Southport, joiner and builder.
James Garner, Atkinson street, Liverpool, painter.
James Reddecliffe Jeffery, William Samuel Jeffery, Frederick John Jeffery, John Barnard, William Henry Watts, and William Heard, Compton house, Liverpool, silk mercers and drapers.
Lot Richardson, jun., Shillington, builder.
Stephen Brindley, Blackburn, reed maker and wire polisher.
Martin Cole, Barrington, farmer.
David Phillips, Commercial street, Newport, pawnbroker and outfitter.
William Procter, Ilkley, cabinet maker and upholsterer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Liddell and Co., paper makers, Broomhill paper mills, Bonnybridge, Denny.
Alexander Craig, baker, George street, Aberdeen.
James Coutts Martin, merchant and commission agent, Dundee.
James Devine, broker, Cowgate, Edinburgh.

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 10 weeks ending March 11, 1871, showing the Stock on March 11, compared with the corresponding period of 1870.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

*** Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871	1870	1871
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	7069	10473	25	199	8901	15294	7422	8060
Mauritius	3548	2101	425	340	1578	1733	4300	2478
Bengal & Pg.	482	381	45	262	1637	2052	4147	4637
Madras	1430	1443	34	27	1973	1672	8064	8113
Total B. P.	12529	14398	529	828	14059	20751	23933	23288
Foreign.								
Siam, &c.	3874	2791	697	672	5776	5681	33131	24030
Cuba & Hav.	360	86	611	519	1679	1257	7676	1621
Brazil	312	305	169	...	174	281	263	375
P. Rico, &c.	...	417	7	126	1186	1699	1376	1711
Beetroot	7915	7625	...	200	7780	7428	2086	4373
Total Frgn	12461	11234	1484	1417	16595	16344	44532	32110
Grand Total	24990	25632	2013	2345	30654	37095	68465	55398

MOLASSES.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	656	872	115	81	958	1217	3480	2457
Foreign	99	203	36	50	53	140	756	2381
Total	755	1075	151	131	1011	1357	4236	4838
MELADO	85	...	28	...	65	...	...	10

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported & Delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India	295245	523170	173790	306675	436770	464295	1291675	1430685
East India	46800	95940	43920	84960	6210	54180	132525	245610
Foreign	16650	11370	23670	21240	1530	2475	144090	125550
			Exported.					
Vatted	254115	275130	197525	192060	39465	45720	216135	234495
Total	622810	905610	438905	604935	483975	566670	1784425	2035340

COCOA.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
B.Plantation	9931	6043	343	2766	10978	11528	16648	12021
Foreign	3255	15244	4236	9042	1327	2072	17110	31827
Total	13186	21287	4579	11808	12305	13600	33758	43848

COFFEE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	349	242	67	299	144	111	493	1238
Ceylon	3021	3802	3984	4487	1806	2291	11375	11094
East India	276	784	838	1130	757	945	2871	2899
Mocha	3	135	21	35	16	61	80	404
Brazil	509	2041	1617	2482	89	46	1844	1159
Other Forgn.	48	391	360	912	314	538	1201	1600
Total	4206	7395	6887	9345	3126	3992	17864	18394
RICE	7126	19148	...	...	11139	21931	45440	50341

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	58	61	...	...	188	213	651	517
Black	1271	1804	...	...	1085	1328	1053	1010
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS	307	492	...	...	245	464	1957	1431
CAS. LIG.	678	613	...	...	1440	2323	2430	2890
CINNAM'N.	5654	3496	...	...	3566	3598	14916	26056
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	1323	8799	...	...	3673	5306	38634	36567

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
COCHIN'L	8078	8591	...	...	5078	7299	12732	14015
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE	1044	922	...	...	858	845	4522	6940
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	4488	1187	...	...	4005	2093	4804	7942
FUSTIC	430	842	...	...	402	535	1129	1876

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India	1782	5587	...	...	3792	5811	9747	17905
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	6343	7803	...	...	1529	1605	9027	8925

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	1499	2443	...	...	3301	2270	3023	2562
Nitrate Soda	...	1250	...	...	553	1302	267	1198

COTTON.

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
E. India, &c.	42737	31016	...	...	77725	32821	64460	64085
Liverpool, all kinds	473620	1047918	67487	118958	477380	544270	271210	768200
Total	516357	1078934	67487	118958	555105	577091	335670	832285

COMMERCIAL TIMES.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

	s	d	s	d
Ashes—duty free				
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	31	9	32	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	32	9	33	0
Cocoa—duty 1d per lb				
W. I.—Trinidad..per cwt	48	0	122	0
Grenada	47	0	60	0
Guayaquil	45	0	54	0
Brazil—Para	48	0	55	0
Bahia	40	0	41	0
Coffee—duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine.....per cwt	76	0	110	0
ne ordinary to mid	56	0	75	0
Mocha, ungarbled	75	0	84	0
good to fine	69	0	130	0
Ceylon, native, fine ord. and bold	57	6	64	0
good ordinary	55	6	56	6
plantation, good ord. to fine fine ordinary	56	0	61	0
low middling	62	0	64	0
middling to fine	65	0	86	0
Java, &c., low ordinary	42	0	45	0
ord. to good ord	46	0	54	0
fine ordinary	76	0	64	0
Neilgherry and Tellicherry	56	0	80	0
Mysore, plantation	70	0	98	0
Mysore & Malabar, native	54	0	66	0
Brazil, washed, fine ord. to low middling	56	0	70	0
fine and fine fine ord	54	6	59	0
good ordinary	52	6	53	6
ordinary	48	0	51	0
Costa Rica and Guatamela, gd. ord. to fine fine ord.	59	0	65	0
middling to fine	66	0	76	0
Cuba, Porto Rica, &c	58	0	78	0
Drugs and Dyes—duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes...p cwt	60	0	122	6
Argol, Bologna	0	0	0	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale.plb	1	3	2	8
Quercitron.....per cwt	6	6	0	0
Camphor, unrefined	72	6	0	0
Castol oil, good pale.p lb	0	4½	0	5
Saffron	32	0	38	0
COCHINEAL				
Teneriffe .....per lb	2	4	3	9
Mexican	2	4	2	5
LAC DYE—Good to fine	2	2	2	4
TURMERIC				
Bengal .....per cwt	20	0	21	6
Madras	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch	20	6	22	6
Gambier	15	6	15	9
Dyewoods—duty free	£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD ...per ton	70	0	85	0
FUSTIC, Cuba	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	6	0	7	0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	5	0	5	10
RED SAUNDERS	5	0	5	5
SAPAN WOOD	0	0	0	0
Eggs—French 120	5s	0d	7s	0d
Fruit—CURRANTS, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras	34	0	36	0
Vostizza	36	0	42	0
Island	33	0	0	0
Gulf	34	0	36	0
Provincial	33	0	0	0
FIGS, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey ...per cwt d p	0	0	0	0
PLUMS, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled	0	0	0	0
German	0	0	0	
RAISINS, duty 7s per cwt				
Valencia, new	33	0	45	0
Muscatel	40	0	80	0
Smyrna, red & Chesme	29	0	33	0
Sultana	42	0	55	0
ORANGES	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, Flat box	22	0	24	0
Do. 2nd quality	11	0	11	6
Valencia	15	0	19	0
Lisbon & St Ubes, ¾ ch	0	0	0	0
Sicily .....per box	8	0	8	6
LEMONS				
Messina.....per case	23	0	27	0
Barcelona nuts...per bag	32	6	33	0
Spanish nuts.....p br	30	0	0	0
Brazil nuts	39	0	44	0
Cocoe nuts.....per 100	19	0	21	0
Flax—duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K .....per ton	0	0	0	0
— W F P K	68	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 12-head	53	0	54	0
— 9-head	44		45	0
Egyptian, govt dressed	0	0	0	0
— native ditto	0	0	0	0
Hemp—duty free				
St Pirsbg, clean, per ton	33	0	33	10
outshot	1	0	0	0
half-clean	29	0	0	0
Riga, Rhine	36	0	0	0
Manilla	54	10	65	0
East Indian Sunn	15	0	21	0
China grass	0	0	0	0
Jute	13	0	21	10
rejections	15	0	16	0
cuttings	12	0	12	10
Coir—Yarn, good & fine	35	0	60	0
ord. to fair	29	10	33	0
fibre	29	0	36	0
rope	29	0	30	10
junk	30	0	0	

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox & Cow, pr lb	0	7	0	9½
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	5½	0	6½
Do & R. Grande, saltd	0	8	0	9½
Brazil, dry	0	6	0	7½
Drysalted	0	6½	0	7½
Drysalted Mauritius	0	7	0	9¾
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	8	0	9¼
West Coast hides	0	3½	0	6
Cape, salted	0	4	0	5½
Australian	0	4½	0	4½
New York	0	4½	1	1
East India	0	8	0	11
Kips, Russia	6	0	14	0
S. America Horse, p hide				
Indigo—duty free				
Bengal.....per lb	2	0	9	6
Oude	2	0	7	6
Madras	1	9	7	8
Kurpah	1	2	7	5
Manilla	0	0	0	0
Leather—per lb				
Crop hides...30 to 45 lbs	1	1½	1	4
do 50 65	1	3	1	7
English Butts 16 24	1	4	1	10
do 28 36	1	6	2	4
Foreign Butts 16 25	1	2½	1	8
do 28 50	1	1½	1	8
Calf Skins.....28 35	1	10	2	8
do 40 60	1	10	2	8
do 80 100	1	6	2	3
Dressing Hides	1	2	1	6
Shaved do	1	4	1	7
Horse Hides, English	1	2	1	5½
do Spanish, per hide	7	0	18	6
Kips, Petersburg, pr lb	1	2	1	7½
do East India	0	8	1	10
Metals—COPPER pr ton	£	s	£	s
Sheating, bolts, &c	78	0	0	0
Bottoms	80	0	81	0
Old	67	0	68	0
Tough cake	73	0	74	0
Best select	75	0	0	0
IRON, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	7	0	7	5
Nail rods	7	10	7	15
Hoops	8	10	9	0
Sheets	9	0	10	0
Pig, No. 1, Wales	3	10	4	0
Bars	6	0	6	5
Rails	6	0	6	5
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	2	14	2	16
Swedish	10	0	0	0
LEAD, per ton—Eng. pig	18	5	0	0
sheet	18	15	19	0
red lead	19	10	0	0
white do	26	0	0	0
patent shot	22	10	0	0
Spanish pig	17	12	17	15
STEEL, Swedish in kegs	14	0	14	10
in faggots	16	0	0	0
SPELTER, for per ton	18	0	18	5
TIN				
English blocks, p ton	132	0	0	0
bars in barrels	133	9	0	0
Refined	135	0	0	0
Banca	130	0	0	0
Straits	128	10	129	0
TIN PLATES, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	28	0	29	0
Coke, I C	24	6	25	6
Oils—Fish—	£	s	£	s
Sperm .....per tun	84	0	84	5
Head matter	0	0	0	0
South Sea	35	10	0	0
Seal, pale	37	10	38	0
Cod	35	10	36	0
East India	29	10	0	0
Olive, Gallipoli	50	0	0	0
Sicily	49	0	0	0
Palm .....per ton	38	0	38	10
Cocoa-nut	40	5	48	0
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	49	0	0	0
Linseed	33	10	0	0
Do cakes (Eng.) p ton	12	0	0	0
Foreign	10	0	11	7
Rape, do	5	15	6	12
Petroleum—per tun				
Crude Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	0
Refined .....per gal	1s4½d		1s	5d
Provisions—duty free				
Butter—Waterford, p cwt	144s	0d	150s	0d
Carlow	140	0	150	0
Cork, 4ths, new	132	0	138	0
Limerick	118	0	128	0
Friesland fresh	150	0	154	0
American new	90	0	116	0
Jersey	116	0	136	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	60	0	64	0
Hamburg	50	0	52	0
Hams—York	88	0	96	0
Irish	92	0	108	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	74	0	80	0
Cork and Belfast do.	74	0	78	0
Firkin and keg Irish	70	0	72	0
American & Canadian	66	0	0	0
Cask do do	70	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p. bl	115	0	120	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p. tc	100	0	140	0
Cheese—Edam	62	0	72	0
Gouda	56	0	60	0
Canter	24	0	30	0
American	70	0	76	0
Rice—duty free				
Carolina ..... per cwt	0	0	0	0
Bengal, white	10	0	13	6
— cargo	8	6	11	0
Madras	9	9	10	6
Arracan, Rangoon, &c	9	0	11	0
Java	10	0	15	0
Sago—duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl.....per cwt	16	6	19	6
Saltpetre—				
Bengal.....per cwt	26	0	29	0
Bombay and Madras	24	0	26	0
English, refined	31	6	32	6
NITRATE OF SODA	16	0	16	6

	s	d	s	p
Seeds—				
Caraway .....pr cwt	36	0	40	0
Canary .....per qr	48	0	50	0
Clover, red.....per cwt	70	0	90	0
white	74	0	90	0
Coriander	22	0	24	0
Linseed, foreign, per qr	59	0	63	0
English	65	0	72	0
Black Sea	61	0	0	0
Bombay	62	0	0	0
Mustard, br.....p bush	14	0	16	0
white	11	0	12	6
Rape. per last of 10 qrs.	£48	0	51	0
Silk—duty free	s	d	s	d
Surdah .....per lb	23	6	26	0
Cossimbuzar	16	0	24	0
Gonatea	15	0	25	6
Comercolly	16	6	23	0
China, Tsatlee	24	0	3	0
Taysaam	18	0	26	6
Canton	12	0	22	0
RAWS—White Novi	35	0	40	0
Fossombrone	32	0	35	0
Reyals	27	0	32	0
Milan	27	0	32	0
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24	33	0	39	0
Do. 24-28	33	0	39	0
Milan & Bergam 18-20	32	0	38	0
Do. 22-24	32	0	38	0
Do. 24-28	32	0	38	0
Do. 28-32	32	0	38	0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24	32	0	36	0
Do. 24-28	32	0	36	0
BRUTIAS—Short reel	33	6	41	0
PERSIANS	10	6	15	0
Spices—PEPPER, duty free				
Malabar, &c.....per lb	0	5½	0	6
Eastern	0	5½	0	5½
White	0	7½	1	6
PIMENTO, duty free				
mid and good ...per lb	0	1½	0	2½
CINNAMON, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	2	7	3	6
Malabar & Tellicherry	2	8	3	0
CASSIA LIGNEA, duty free.....per cwt	108	0	112	0
CLOVES, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen .....per lb	0	4½	1	3
Zanzibar and Bourbon	0	2¾	0	3¾
GINGER, duty free.				
E. India, com.....p cwt	25	0	26	0
Do Cochin & Calicut	35	0	100	0
African	30	0	31	0
MACE, duty free...per lb	2	9	3	8
NUTMEGS, duty free p lb	2	0	4	0
Spirits—Rum, duty 10s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond, 15 to 25 O P	2	10	3	0
30 to 35 —	3	9	3	10
fine marks	4	0	4	6
Demerara, proof	2	1	2	2
Leeward Island —	1	7	1	8
East India —	1	5	1	6
Foreign —	1	4	1	5
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1869	5	3	5	4
1st brand 1868	6	4	6	5
in hhds 1867	6	7	6	9
1865	7	6	9	0
Geneva, common	2	4	2	6
Fine	3	0	3	2
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	12	0	0	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	2	0	2	2
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	0	14	0
Sugar—Per cwt—Duty paid				
British plantation— Duty. grocery yellow 5/3	s 32	d 6	s 36	d 0
refining ..... 4/.4/9&5/3	25	0	33	6
Foreign Muscovado, low to fine yel. grocery ...5/3	32	6	36	0
lw to gd refi ...4/.4/9&5/3	25	0	33	6
Mauritius, crystalised—				
Nos. 15 à 17..... 5/8	37	6	38	0
13 à 14..... 5/3	36	0	37	0
10 à 12..... —	33	6	35	6
Syrups, lw to gd yl. 4/9&5/3	28	6	32	0
lw to fine brown. 4/&4/9	20	6	28	0
Bengal, Benares, low to fine white .....5/3&5/8	35	0	39	0
Date, lw to fine yl 4/9&5/3	28	6	34	6
very low to fine brown..... 4/&4/9	18	0	28	0
Penang, superior yellow to good white.....5/3&5/8	34	6	38	0
lowto fine yellow. 4/9&5/3	29	6	34	0
lw to fine brown...4/&4/9	18	0	29	0
Madras—				
crystalised whte 5/8	37	6	39	0
low to fine yellow. 5/3	32	6	37	0
Native, low brown to low yellow .....4/&4/9	18	0	24	0
Jaggery 4/	18	0	21	0
Siam and China, low to good white.....5/3&5/8	35	6	38	0
low to fine yellow and grey ..... 4/9&5/3	29	0	35	0
brown .....4/&4/9	18	0	28	0
Manilla, clayed, common to good 4/	23	6	24	6
Muscovado 4/	19	0	22	0
Java—				
low to good white ... 5/8	37	0	38	0
low to fine yellow and grey 5/3	32	0	36	6
Havana, white, above No. 18.....—	0	0	0	0
florette, Nos. 15 à 18. 5/8	37	6	39	0
yellow, 12 à 14. 5/3	35	0	37	0
— 10 à 11. —	32	6	34	0
brown 7 à 9...4/9	28	6	31	6
Bahia & Maroim, low grey to good white 5/3	29	6	36	0
low to fine brown...4/&4/9	19	0	29	0
Pernam, Paraiba, & Maceio, low to good white. 5/3	34	0	36	0
yellow ..... 4/9&5/3	29	0	34	6
low to fine brown 4/&4/9	22	0	28	6
Beetroot ..... —	0	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
REFINED—For consumption				
8 to 10 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	0	0	0	9
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	46	0	50	0
Lumps, 45 lb	44	6	0	0
Wet crushed	40	0	0	0
Pieces	32	0	37	0
Bastard	0	0	0	0
Treacle	15	6	17	6
For export, free on board				
Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	0	0	0	0
6 lb loaves	47	0	0	0
10 lb do	46	0	0	0
14 lb do	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	43	0	43	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	41	0	0	0
Bastards	24	0	28	6
Treacle	15	0	17	6
Dutch, refined, f.o.b. in Holland				
6 lb loaves	49	0	0	0
10 lb do	48	0	0	0
Superfine crushed	40	0	0	0
No. 1, crushed	36	6	0	0
No. 2	36	0	0	0
Belgian refined, f.o.b. at Antwerp				
4 and 3 Kilo loaves	47	0	49	0
Crushed, 1	38	0	0	0
Tallow—Duty free				
Town Tallow.....per cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	44	3	0	0
Tar—Stockholm. pr brl	19	6	20	0
Archangel	18	0	0	0
Tea—duty 6d per lb				
Congou	0	4	2	8
Souchong	0	11	2	6
Ning Yong and Oolong	0	10	2	3
Flowery Pekoe	1	10	4	3
Orange Pekoe	0	6	2	7
Foo Chow	1	0	2	4
Caper, Canton	0	5	0	8
Foo Chow	0	0	0	0
Twankay, common	0	6	0	7
fair to good	0	0	0	0
fine to Hyson kind	0	11	0	0
Hyson, skin	0	6	0	9
Hyson	0	9	3	6
Young Hyson	1	3	3	0
Imperial	0	9	2	8
Gunpowder	0	7	1	8
Japan	0	9	1	3
Timber—Timber and Hewn Wood—Dantzic & Memel fir...per load	50	0	100	0
Riga fir	65	0	67	0
Swedish fir	45	0	55	0
Canada red pine	50	0	96	0
— yellowpine, large	85	0	105	0
— — small	65	0	75	0
N. Brnswk. & Can. Bd. pine	75	0	90	0
Quebec oak	120	0	125	0
Baltic oak	75	0	135	0
African oak	120	0	140	0
Indian teake	250	0	270	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	45	0	105	0
Deals and Sawn and Prepared Wood				
Norway, Peterbsg stand	£10	0	12	10
Swedish	8	10	12	0
Russian	10	10	13	0
Finland	7	0	8	0
Canada 1st pine	16	0	17	10
— 2nd	12	0	12	10
American spruce	7	15	8	10
Dantzic deck, each	12s	0	23s	0
Staves				
Baltic, per mille	£170	0	180	0
Quebec, per standard do.	75	0	77	10
Tobacco—dy 3/plb & 5pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	6	0	9
Virginia leaf	0	6½	0	8
— stript	0	7½	0	10½
Kentucky leaf	0	5	0	10
— stript	0	6½	0	10
Negrohead ...duty 4s 6d	1	1	2	6
Columbian lf. dy 3s & 5pc	0	6½	2	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	0
Turpentine—per cwt				
American Spirits, wthcks	36	6	37	0
French do	36	3	36	6
Rough	0	0	0	0
Wool—ENGLISH—Per pack of 240 lbs				
Fleeces S. Down hogs	£14	0	14	10
Half-bred hogs	15	10	16	10
Kent fleeces	15	0	16	0
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	13	0	13	10
Leicester do	13	0	13	10
Sorts—Clothing, picklck	16	0	16	10
Prime	14	10	15	0
Choice	16	0	14	0
Super	12	0	12	10
Combing—Wethr mat	14	10	15	0
Picklock	12	10	13	0
Common	11	0	11	10
Hog matching	16	10	17	0
Picklock matching	12	10	13	0
Super do	11	0	11	10
COLONIAL—	s	d	s	d
Sydney.-Fleece & lamb	1	0	1	10
Scoured, &c	1	2	2	1
Unwashed	0	5	0	8½
Locks and pieces	0	6	1	1
Slipe and skins	0	9	1	4
P. Philip-Fleece & lamb	2	1	2	0
Scoured, &c	1	3	2	1
Unwashed	0	7½	1	0
Locks and pieces	0	10		5
Adelade-Fleece & lamb	0	9	1	
Scoured, &c	0	10	1	4
Unwashed	0	5½	0	9½
Locks and pieces	0	5	0	9
V.D.Ld Fleece & lamb	0	10½	1	8
Scoured, &c	0	11	1	8
Unwashed	0	5	0	9
Locks and pieces	0	8	1	2
Cape G. Hope—Fleece and lamb	0	9½	1	5
Scoured do	0	1 ½	1	9
Unwashed	0	5	0	7

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

RAILWAYS.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
4022460l	Stk	100	Bristol and Exeter	89
4294434l	Stk	100	Caledonian	88½
98852	10	2/9/0	Do Ordinary New, issud at £7	...
4594894	Stk	100	Cambrian	20
28773	20	20	Cornwall	3¼
8735000l	Stk	100	Dublin and Belfast Junction	...
70000	20	20	East London	5
3131740l	Stk	100	Glasgow and South-Western	117
8376981l	Stk	100	Great Eastern	41½
8268850l	Stk	100	Do East Anglian No. 2	7½
8231338l	Stk	100	Great North of Scotland	21
5178561l	Stk	100	Great Northern	122½
1159275l	Stk	100	Do A } A recves no dvd. 'til	133
1159275l	Stk	100	Do B { 6% has been paid B	127
4500000l	Stk	80	Do 1869	...
4100000l	Stk	40	Do 1870	...
3791980l	Stk	100	Great Southern & Westrn (Ireland)	102
12253722	Stk	100	Great Western, Consol Ordinary	83
12693594	Stk	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	135½
6250000l	Stk	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	49¾
7743405l	Stk	100	Lon., Chat., & Dover, Arbitration	16½
28383000	Stk	100	London and North-Western	127½
7766688l	Stk	100	London and South-Western	92½
4392553l	Stk	100	Manchester, Sheff., & Lincolnsh	51
11000000l	Stk	40	Do New, issued at £50 disct	...
4000560l	Stk	100	Metropolitan	66
49720l	Stk	100	Do Prfd. {Defd recvg no div}	...
49720l	Stk	100	Do Defd {'til 6% is pd to Prf}	...
60000l	10	10	Do Redeemable	10½
2250000l	Stk	100	Metropolitan District	35
30000l	10	10	Metropolitan & St John's Wood	...
11316337	Stk	100	Midland	127½
9785334	Stk	100	Do Birmingham and Derby	98
2613333l	Stk	100	North British	37½
1269082l	Stk	100	Do Edinburgh, Prth, & Dndee	17
16610000	Stk	100	North-Eastern Consols	146
1525000l	Stk	100	North London	117
3460	10	8½	Do New, 1868	10½
3230140l	Stk	100	North Staffordshire	65½
65000l	Stk	100	North & Sth.-Western Junction	...
2860	10	10	Do New, £10 Shares	...
90976l	Stk	100	Rhymney	58
1552560l	Stk	100	Shropshire Union	64
1469425l	Stk	100	South Devon	53
5062800l	Stk	100	South-Eastern	83½
1206820l	Stk	100	Do Prfd. {Defd recvg no div}	116
1206820l	Stk	100	Do Defd {'til 6% is pd to Prf}	52
15000	20	20	Staines, Wokingham, & Woking	11
976240l	Stk	100	Taff Vale	170
23270	10	6	Do C	...
2500000l	Stk	100	Waterford and Central Ireland	...

Preference Shares and Stocks.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
1109556l	Stk	100	Bristol and Exeter 4%	90
3750000l	Stk	100	Caledonian 5%, No. 2	...
...	Stk	100	Do Scottish N. E., 4½%	...
2766667l	Stk	100	Do do Aberdeen, gua. 6%	...
1500000l	Stk	100	Do do do 7%	...
8300000l	Stk	100	Do do do Ordinary	...
6000000l	Stk	100	Do do Midland	140
2000000l	Stk	100	Do do Dundee and Arbroath	...
20000	20	all	Cornwall 5% guaranteed	...
1562500l	Stk	100	Glasgow & Sth. Western gua. 5%	...
9600000l	Stk	100	Gt. Eastern, E. Count. Ex. No. 1	104
9600000l	Stk	100	Do do do No. 2	103
6418177l	Stk	100	Do do 6%	119
1323800l	Stk	100	Do E. Union 4% guaranteed	...
3000000l	Stk	100	Do Norfolk 5% Ext., 1846	...
8050000l	Stk	100	Do do 5½% Ext., 1847	...
869800l	Stk	100	Do do 5% Wav. Val., 1847	...
1288800l	Stk	100	Do E. U. Harwich, 4%	...
1874500l	Stk	100	Do do Woodbridge Ex. 4%	...
1298262l	Stk	100	Great Northern 5%	113
7500000l	Stk	100	Do 5%, redeem. at 10% pm	109
8100000l	Stk	100	Do 4½% do do do	...
10000000l	Stk	100	Do 5% do at 5% pm	...
5750000l	Stk	100	Do Leeds, Brad., & Halifax, 6%	...
3000000l	Stk	100	Great North of Scotland, 1st pref.	...
1829100l	Stk	100	Great Sth. & Wst. (Ireland) 4%	...
5033995l	Stk	100	Gt. W.—Rent-charge per gua. 5%	109½
12516454l	Stk	100	Do Consolidated guaran. 5%	106½
456600	100	all	Lancaster and Carlisle, 4½%	...
794040l	Stk	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire 6%	133
2600500l	Stk	100	Do Barnsley, 13s 10d%	...
2877940l	Stk	100	Do 6% (East Lancashire)	138
538048l	Stk	100	Do 4½% (Blackburn purchase)	102
3982685l	Stk	100	London & Brighton, 5% gua., No. 1	...
1610134l	Stk	100	Do 5% do No. 2	...
3933951l	Stk	100	Do 6% do	...
2520000l	Stk	100	Do 5% do No. 4	...
...	Stk	100	Do 7% do	...
...	Stk	100	Do 6% do (W. E. & C. P.)	...
1200000l	Stk	100	Do 4% do 1859	...
2700000l	Stk	100	London & N.W., C. & Nuneaton 5%	113
712777l	Stk	100	London & S. W., 7%, late 3rd Shrs.	147
87500l	...	...	Do (Prtsmth. per.anns. of 2s 6d)	...
8720000l	Stk	100	Manchester, Shef., & Lincoln, 6%	...
172500	6	all	Do do do £6	6½
3666985l	Stk	100	Do do do 3½%	...
62830	10	5	Do do redeemable 6%	...
2500000l	Stk	100	Miland Consolidated, 6%	140
1799983l	Stk	100	Do do Bristol & Birming., 6%	133
1287416l	Stk	100	Do do 4½% redeemable	102
5867284l	Stk	100	Do do 4½% irredeemable	102
6750000l	Stk	100	Do Leicester & Hitchen, 4%	91
7802000l	Stk	100	North British 5%, No. 1	106
4500000l	Stk	100	Do E. & G. 4% S. & D.	83
2232724l	Stk	100	Do N. B., No. 2, 5%	107
8942400l	Stk	100	Do Border Union, 5½%	114
...	Stk	100	North-Eastern—Consolidated 4%	92
20000000l	Stk	100	Do 4½% redeemable	102
1791891l	Stk	100	Do {G. N. E. 4%}	...
60872	25	8¾	Do {Berwick capital}	...
4500000l	Stk	100	Do Stoctn. & Darlngtn., 5%	111
1050000	Stk	100	Do do B and C, 6%	132
2915106	Stk	100	Do West Hartlepool	92
58500	20	all	North Staffordshire	22

RAILWAYS.

Preference Shares and Stocks—Continued.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
1752961l	Stk	100	South Devon, rent-charge	104
2099571l	Stk	100	Do 5%	102
...	10/	all	Do annuities, 10s	...
...	10/	all	Do Tavistock annuities, 10s	...
14512	10	all	Do fixed 4½%	...
40000	1/0/6	all	South-Eastern (Read.ans.1l0s 6d)	23
4813000l	Stk	100	Do 4½%	97
5030000l	Stk	100	Do fixed 4½%	97
...	Stk	100	Taff Vale, No. 1	170
2000000l	Stk	100	Waterford & Central Ireland, 6%	...

Preference Shares & Stocks, with Dividends Contingent on the Profits of each Separate Year.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
7451805l	Stk	100	Caledonian, 4½% guaranteed*	...
11130704l	Stk	100	Do Scot. Central, min. 7%	145
3434005l	Stk	100	Do do 4½% irredeemable*	...
5200000l	Stk	100	Do 4% convrtible, issued at 80	...
5479918l	Stk	100	Great Eastern, 4½%, 1861 }	86
3350000l	Stk	100	Do 4½%, 1862 }	
1122600l	Stk	100	Do 5%, 1862	98
1240000l	Stk	100	Do New 5%, 1863	96
3169000l	Stk	100	Do do 5%, 1864	93
3600000l	Stk	100	Great Northern, 5%, irredmble	...
10750000l	Stk	100	Do Permanent 5%	...
2000000l	Stk	100	Do Boston and Sleaford, 4½%	...
5728939l	Stk	100	Great Western—Consl. Pref. 5%	103½
2910901l	Stk	100	G. N. of Scotland 5% Pref., 1859	...
4820501l	Stk	100	Do 4½% pref., A	...
2180301l	Stk	100	Do 4½% pref., B	...
3025001l	Stk	100	Kent Coast, 6% B	...
128200	5	5	Lanc. & Yorks., New 4½% till Jly '71	6½
6500000l	Stk	100	London, Brighton, &c., 4½%, 1858	...
1339000l	Stk	100	Do do 4%, 1860	...
7160000l	Stk	100	Do do 4½%, 1861	...
9440000l	Stk	100	Do do 4½%, 1863	...
8309701l	Stk	100	Do do 5%, 1865	...
1661335l	Stk	100	Do No. 6 5%, 1866	94
4096564l	Stk	100	Do No. 7 5%	93
4394289l	Stk	100	Lon., Chat., &c., Arbitratn, 4½%	48½
2425576l	Stk	100	London and North-Western 5%	113
2400000l	Stk	100	Do Bedford and Cambridge	91
3000000l	Stk	100	Do Shrewsbury & Welshpool	91
8600000l	Stk	100	London & South-Western, 4½%	98
1500000l	Stk	100	Do do 5%	108
47000	10	10	Manchster. Shff. & Linc., 5% 1865	...
3000000l	Stk	100	Metropolitan, 5%	...
1000000l	Stk	100	Do New, 5%	...
1500000l	Stk	100	Metropolitan District, 5%	70
6400000l	Stk	100	Midland, A 5% preference	110
5000000l	Stk	100	Do B 5% preference	110
...	Stk	100	Do C 5%	110
...	Stk	100	Do D 5%	110
125227	22	22	Do 5% optl. to convert into old stock August 31, 1872	26½
125000	16	16	Do 5% opt. to con. Aug. 31. 1873	18½
2750000l	Stk	100	North British, E. & G, No. 1, 5%*	105
2968201l	Stk	100	Do £10 guaranteed, 1861	101
5500000l	Stk	100	Do Edin., P., & D., 2nd, 4%	82
4042091l	Stk	100	Do Edinb. & Glas., No. 2, 5%*	106
3500000l	Stk	100	Do North British, 5%, 1862	101
5570000l	Stk	100	Do Edinb. & Glas., No. 3, 5%*	101
2405669l	Stk	100	Do Edin. & Glas., Ordy, 4½%	...
1869000l	Stk	100	North-Eastern, 4½% redeemble	102
5350001l	Stk	100	Do Stockton & Darl, Class D*	118
2513000l	Stk	100	Do 5%	105
166666⅔	6	2	Do New 6l shs 5% Con. Jan. '76	3½
7000000l	Stk	100	North London, 4½% (max 5%)	103
605000l	Stk	100	North Staffordshire, 5%	...
2130000l	Stk	100	Rhymney, 6%, 1864	105
3000000l	Stk	100	South-Eastern, 4½%, 1859, No. 2	93
1200000l	Stk	100	Do 4½% 1862, No. 3	...
591500l	Stk	100	Do 5%, 1861	100
700000l	Stk	100	Do 5% Charing Cross, 1863	101
25820l	Stk	100	Do 5% 1864	101
6300000l	Stk	100	Victoria Station & Pimlico, 4½%	...

* Failure of full dividends in any given ½-year not to be made good out of the profits of any subsequent ½-year.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.

Share.	Paid.	Name	Leasing Companies.	Highest Price.
Stk	100	Birkenhead	L.&N.W.&G.W	92
100	all	Do 4½% Pref.	Do	102
Stk	100	Buckinghamshire	Lon. & N.-W.	93
Stk	100	Chester and Holyhead	Do	57
Stk	100	Do 5½%	Do	...
Stk	100	Do 5%	Do	113
Stk	100	Clydesdale, guaranteed	Caledonian	...
Stk	100	Colchester, Stour Valley	E. Un. & G. E.	...
Stk	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. J.	Caledonian	70½
Stk	100	Do Preference	Do	...
Stk	100	Do 1st Class Preference	Do	...
Stk	100	East Lincoln guar. 6%	Great Northern	133
25	all	Gloster and Dean Forest	Great Western	...
Stk	100	Gt. Eastern, Newm &c. 5%	Great Eastern.	...
Stk	100	Do E. Anglian B 6%	Do	...
Stk	100	Do do C 7%	Do	...
Stk	100	Do do No. 1, 5%	Do	...
50	all	Hull and Selby	Nrth.-E.—York	111
Stk	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	Lon. & N.-W.	225
Stk	100	London and Blackwall	Great Eastern.	97
Stk	100	Do 4½%	Do	...
Stk	100	London and Greenwich	South-Eastern.	63
Stk	100	Do Preference	Do	...
Stk	100	London, Tilbury, & South.	Peto and Co.	95
Stk	100	Lowestoft gua. 4%	Great Eastern.	...
Stk	100	Do 6%	Do	...
5½	all	Manch., Buxton, & Matlk.	L.& N.-W.& M	...
Stk	100	Midland, Bradford, Pref.	Midland	93
Stk	100	Mid Kent (Cray Line)	L., C., & Dr.	...
50	all	Northern & Eastern, 5%	Great Eastern.	56
50	all	Do 6%	Do	...

RAILWAYS.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals—Continued.

Share.	Paid.	Name.	Leasing Companies.	Highest Price.
Stk	100	North-Eastern—Hart epl	N.-E.—Berwk.	...
Stk	100	N.-West. A perp. pref. 5%	Midland	112
Stk	100	Do B minimum 1½%	Do	98
Stk	100	Notting. & Granth. R & C	Great Northern	93
25	all	Preston and Wyre	L.&N.-W.&L.Y	46
Stk	100	Royston, Hitch. and Shep	Great Northern	132
Stk	100	Shrewsbury & Herefrd. }	Lon. & N.-W {	132
10	all	Do }	& G. W. }	13½
Stk	100	S. Yorkshire & River Dun	Manc. & Sheff.	104
Stk	100	Do 4% guaranteed	Do	82
Stk	all	Do 5% guaranteed	Do	104
Stk	100	Victoria Statn. & Pimlico	G.t. Wstrn., &c.	...
Stk	100	West Cornwall	Associatd. Co.'s	72
20	all	West London, Class A }	W. Lon Ex. {	15
20	all	Do Class B }	Lon. & N.-W. {	25
20	all	Do C ass C }	& G. W. }	8½
Stk	100	Weymouth & Portland	G. W. & S.-W.	...

Debenture Stocks.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
8326734l	Stk	100	Great Eastern 4%	93
15000005l	Stk	100	Do A 5%	111
15000005l	Stk	100	Do 1867, redeemable 5%	109
28362751l	Stk	100	Great Northern 4%	100
27426531l	Stk	100	Great Western 4½%	103½
20797151l	Stk	100	Do 5%	113
10092971l	Stk	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire 4%	99
13062391l	Stk	100	London, Brighton, &c. 4%	91
6871601l	Stk	100	Do perpetual 4½%	102
5000000l	Stk	100	Lond., Chat., & Dover Arb. 4½%	94½
28357571l	Stk	100	London and North Western 4%	100
3108301l	Stk	100	Do do 3½%	87
7000000l	Stk	100	London & South Western A 4%	99
3000000l	Stk	100	Manchester, Sheffield, &c. 5%	...
3722651l	Stk	100	Do do 4½%	...
5817801l	Stk	100	Metropolitan District 6%	117
11202901l	Stk	100	Midland 4%	100
10013171l	Stk	100	Do 4½%	101½
2440731l	Stk	100	Do 4½%	106
2926941l	Stk	100	North British, E. P. & D. B. 5%	...
2020271l	Stk	100	North Eastern 4%	98½
10018491l	Stk	100	Do 4½%	107
3330291l	Stk	100	North London 4½%	104½
1155001l	Stk	100	South Devon 5%	110
679801l	Stk	100	South Eastern Perpetual 4%	93
5000001l	Stk	100	Do do 1867 5%	112
6359263l	Stk	55	Do do 1868 5%	65
3350001l	Stk	100	South Yorkshire, &c. 4½%	103

British Possessions.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
...	100	100	Atlantic & St Lawrence shares	81
309900	100	100	Do 6% Sterling Mort. Bonds	93
4881335l	Stk	100	Bombay, Baroda & C. India g. 5%	104
300000	Stk	100	Do Extension	101½
15000	20	2	Do do	2½
15000	10	10	Buffalo & Lake Huron Preference	5½
5000000l	100	100	Do do 5½% Bonds, 1872-3-4	83
5000001l	Stk	100	Cape, guaranteed 5%	71
600001l	Stk	100	Carnatic, Lim., guaranteed 5%	101½
37000	20	2/8/0	Do do, issued at 12s pm	2/13
1120001l	100	100	Demerara, 7% perpetual prefer.	105
1000000l	Stk	100	Eastern Bengal, guaranteed 5%	104½
25000	20	17½	Do do 5%	...
21913650	Stk	100	East Indian, do 6%	108½
416000l	100	100	European & N.A. 6% 1 Mtg. Bd, 1898	75
2810144l	Stk	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	15½
5000001l	100	100	Do Equip. Mort. Bds, 1 chrg. 6%	97
270500	...	all	Do 2nd do Scrip	90
2513975l	100	100	Do 1st Preference Bonds	68½
1469878l	100	100	Do 2nd do	50½
701526l	100	100	Do 3rd do Stock	39
5258807l	100	100	Do 4th do do	22½
13715360	Stk	100	Great Indian Peninsula, gua. 5%	104½
32403	20	12	Do New do 5%	13
31829	20	6	Do New do 5%	7
6000001l	Stk	100	Do 4% Debenture Stock	88
5246001l	Stk	100	Great South. of India, guar. 5%	103
3500001l	Stk	100	Do 4½%	97
60000	20	2	Do	...
169700	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada	16¾
...	100	100	Do 6% Bonds, payable 1873	101
5470001l	100	100	Do 5½% do do 1877-8	99
750000 {	100	100	Do 6% do do 1891	98½
	100	75	Do do scrip	...
1018200l	100	52	Do 5% Pref., issued at 80, con. (when paid up) till Jan. 1. 1880	56½
5060430l	Stk	100	Madras, guaranteed 5%	103½
10000001l	Stk	100	Do do 4½%	98
5000001l	Stk	100	Do do 4½%	94
500000	2	2	Do	...
10694	50	50	Melbourne & Hobson's Bay Unit.	53
...	100	100	Do 6% Bonds, payable 1880	104
...	100	100	Do 5% do do 1895	95
210000	...	100	N. of Canada, 6%, 1st pref. Bnds.	93
285000l	...	100	Do 6%, 2nd do	87
1000001l	Stk	100	Oude & Rohilkund, guar. 5%	102
	10	4	Do shares 5%	4½
87682	10	4	Do do 5%	...
500001l	Stk	100	Do Nulhatee 5%	...
9849180l	Stk	100	Scinde, Punjaub, & Delhi, gua. 5%	102

Foreign Railways.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
50000	10	all	Antwerp and Rotterdam	13
90000	20	all	Bahia & San Francso, L., g. 7%	19½
42500	5	all	Belgian Eastern Junction	2½
37500	20	all	Buenos Ayres, Gt. Southern, L.	26
15000	10	10	Do Sa ado Extension	12¾
16000	10	1	Do Azul & Tandil (Carmen Sec)	1½
50000	20	all	Central Argentine, L., gua. 7%	20½
4870	00	all	Copiapo	...
18000	10	all	Do Extension	...
60000	16	all	Dünaburg & Witepsk, L., Scrip	19½
69760	16	all	Do Registered	...

RAILWAYS.

Foreign Railways—Continued.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Highest Price.
115000	20	all	Dutch Rhenish	24½
10000	20	8	Do New	10
500000	20	all	Eastern of France	18
17500	40	18	Europn. Centrl Rail., L., 1st iss.	...
100000	20	all	Great Luxembourg	13½
112500	20	all	Lemberg-Czernowitz, Limited, guaranteed 7%, 1st & 2nd iss.	15¾
60000	20	all	Mexican, Limited	3
26595	20	all	Namur & Liege, gua 14f per annum... } By the Belgian Governt.	10½
10000	20	all	Do gua 6 % Pref } By the Belgian Governt.	23
525000	16	all	Northern of France	38
15000	10	all	N. Rail. of Buenos Ayres, Lim., guaranteed 7 %	10¾
6000	10	all	Do Deferred	9½
11250	10	all	Norwegian Trunk Preference	...
47500	20	all	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	5¼
577500	20	all	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	33
300000	20	all	Paris and Orleans	31
60000	20	all	Recife & San Francisco, L., g. 7%	15½
50000	20	10	Royal Sardinian	...
...	5	all	Royal Swedish	...
83334	4	all	Do 7 %	...
31000	20	all	Sambre and Meuse	7¼
17000	10	all	Do 5½ % Preference	10
100000	20	all	San Paulo, Limited, gua. 7 %	21½
750000	20	all	South Austrian & Lomb.-Venetn.	14¾
134000	20	all	Southern of France	24
40000	20	all	Turin and Savona	1½
26757	8¾	all	West Flanders	10
20000	10	all	Do 5½ % Preference	10½
300000	20	all	Western & N.-Western of France	21

Foreign Railway Obligations.

Bond.	Paid.	Redeem. Yrs.	Redeem. At	Name	Highest Price.
20	20	...	...	Antwerp and Rotterdam... 3 %	...
100	100	7	par	Bucharest & Giurgevo, gua by Danub. Prncpalties 7 %	89
100	70	...	...	Do do 7 %	...
...	all	...	...	Charkoff-Azff, gua. by Russ 5 %	84
...	all	...	...	Charkow-Krementschg, do 5 %	83½
84¾	84¾	38	par	Dutch Indian, gua. by Dutch Home Government ... 4½%	77
84¾	84¾	38	par	Do 1869 4½%	78
20	20	96	26	Eastern of France 5 %	...
4	4	75	5	Great Luxembourg 5 %	3¾
20	20	75	25	Do	18½
100	100	...	...	Havana and Matanzas 7 %	68
100	100	...	...	Do 1865 7 %	...
100	100	...	100	Matanzas and Sabanilla... 7 %	83
...	all	...	...	Moscow-Jroslw, gua by Rus 5 %	85½
100	100	...	...	National Pisca to Yca ... 5 %	74
20	20	75	20	Northern of France 3 %	12½
20	20	88	22½	Do (late Charleroi) 3½%	...

RAILWAYS.

Foreign Railway Obligations—Continued.

Bond.	Paid.	Redeem. Yrs.	Redeem. At	Name.	Highest Price.
20	20	81	par	North of Spain Priority... 3 %	8
100	105	85	100	Orel-Vitebsk, gua. by Rus 5 %	86
100	100	...	100	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin) 6 %	85
...	all	...	100	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin) 6 %	55
20	20	99	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mdittranean 3 %	11½
100	100	5	100	Recife & S.F. (Pern) Jly 1873 7 %	103
4	4	40	5	Royal Swedish 5 %	2½
100	100	...	...	Sagua La Grande 7 %	85
...	all	...	...	San Paulo, 1871-2-4 7 %	104
...	...	...	...	Do 1877 6 %	103
...	...	...	...	Do 1878 6 %	103
100	100	11	par	Smyrna and Cassaba, Lim 8 %	100
20	20	90	20	S. Austrn. & Lomb-Venetian 3 %	9½
20	20	99	20	Southern of France 3 %	24
20	20	99	20	South Italian 3 %	7
100	100	...	...	Tamboff-Kozloff, guarntd. 5 %	78
20	20	94	20	Westrn. & N.-W. of France 3 %	11½

BRITISH MINES.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Closing Prices.	
12000	5	all	Assheton, Limited	3½	4½
20000	2½	all	Bronfloyd, Limited	2½	2¾
12000	2	all	Caegynon, Limited	½	1
3000	...	9¾	Chiverton	¾	1¼
1024	...	1	Devon Great Consols "Tavistock"	102½	112½
12800	...	2½	Drakewalls	1	1¼
512	...	36½	East Basset, "Illogan"	...	...
6144	...	2/14/6	East Caradon	5¼	5¾
6000	...	3¾	East Carn Brea	...	...
6000	...	3½	East Grenville	3¼	3¾
1906	...	3/9/0	East Lovell	23½	25½
12500	4	all	Great Laxey, Limited	17	18
6000	...	1/4/0	Great South Tolgus	...	...
5908	...	40	Gt. Wheal Vor, "Helston"	7	8
6000	...	10/8/0	Grenville	4	4½
1024	...	8/10/0	Herod's Foot	40	42
6000	...	5/10/6	Hingston Downs	¾	1¼
896	...	13/17/6	Margaret, "Uny Lelant"	7	9
9000	...	4/10/6	Marke Valley	7	7½
40000	4	3½	Mwyndy Iron Ore, Lim.	...	...
400	...	59½	New Seton	35	45
695	...	54/17/0	North Roskear	...	...
5610	...	3/11/3	North Wheal Crofty	1¾	2¼
15000	2	all	Penrhyn, Limited	1½	1¾
2800	...	½	Prince of Wales	1	1¼
1120	...	10/6/7	Providence, "Uny Lelant"	33	35
512	...	1¼	Sth. Caradon, "St Cleer"	230	250
6138	...	5¼	South Condurrow	5½	5¾
496	...	18/18/9	Sth. Whl. Frances, Illogan	32	35
12000	6	all	Tankerville, Limited	12	13
10000	3	all	Tan-yr-Alit, Limited	1¼	1¾
6000	...	9	Tin Croft	46	48
12000	4½	all	Van, Limited	53	56
6000	...	1¾	West Basset, "Illogan"	...	...

BRITISH MINES—Continued.

Authorised Issue.	Share.	Paid.	Name.	Closing Prices.	
12288	...	...	Wst Caradon, "Liskeard"	...	...
3000	...	10	West Chiverton	36	38
400	...	47½	West Seton	125	135
512	...	5½	Wheal Basset, "Illogan"	50	60
512	...	25½	Wheal Buller, "Redruth"	1	2
1024	...	8	Wl. Mary Ann, Menheniot	10	12
396	...	58½	Wheal Seton	21	24
1040	...	11/17/0	W. Trelawney "Liskeard"	...	...

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MINES.

35000	2	all	Alamillos, Limited	2	2½
60000	1	all	Almada & Tirito Consol.	¾	1½
70000	1	all	Silver Mining, Limited	¼	
50000	1	1	Anglo-Argentine, Lim...	⅛	¼
25000	1	15/6	Do 15 per cent. Pref...	5/6	10/6
100000	1	12s	Anglo-Brazilian Gold, L.	...	...
12500	2	1¾*	Anglo-Italian, Limited...	...	...
20000	20	7	Australian	...	...
20000	2½	all	Australian United Gold, L	¼	¾
20000	10	7	Cape Copper, Limited...	15	16
25000	2	all	Capula Silver, Limited...	...	...
30000	5	all	Chontales Gold & Silver Mining, Limited	¼	¼
21000	5	all	Colorado Terrible Lode Mining, Limited	3½	4
10000	20	16½	Copiapo, Limited	1½	2½
76162	1	14s	Don Pedro North del Rey, L.	2/14/0	
15000	10	all	Eberhardt & Aurora, Lim.	17½	18½
100000	1	17s	Eclipse, Limited	17/0	22/0
25000	2	all	Fortuna, Limited	2¼	2¾
50000	2	all	Frontino & Bolivia Gld, L	⅛	⅛
20000	20	all	General Mining Ass., L.	6	8
150000	1	18s	General Brazilian, Lim.	18/0	20/6
68000	1¼	1/3/0	Kapunda, Limited	3/	8/
15000	3	all	Linares, Limited	3½	4
7927	5	3	Lusitanian Limited	¼	¾
5000	7	all	Pacific, Limited	1⅛	1⅛
50000	4	all	Panulcillo Copper, Lim.	1½	2¼
80000	3	all	Pestarena United Gld., L.	½	¾
10000	20	all	Pontgibaud Silver Lead Mining and Smelting	16	17
100000	2	1	Port Phillip, Limited ...	1	1½
15000	1	all	Rossa Grande, Limited...	¼	½
85000	1	15s	Do	0	¼
50000	1	9s	Sao Vicente, Limited ...	...	..
120000	1	all	Scottish Australian, Lim.	⅛	⅛
11000	20	15	St John del Rey, Lim.	25	27
15000	4	all	Sweetland Creek Gld., L.	3¾	4
100000	1	14s	Taquaril Gld. Comp., L.	17/9	20/3
43174	30	28/5/2¾	United Mexican, Lim.	3¼	3¾
30000	2	1½	Val Antigoria Gold, Lim.	...	...
10000	10	6	Vancouver Coal, Limited	5¾	6¼
6000	10	8	Val-Sassain, Limited ...	...	...
80000	1	all	Worthing, Limited	...	...
75000	1	all	York Peninsula, Limited	...	...
45000	3	all	Yudanamutana of South Australia, Limited ...	¼	¾

* Call pending.

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Net Revenue past h'lf-year	Dividend per cent. 1st half 1869.	Dividend per cent. 2nd half 1869.	Dividend per cent. 1st half 1870.	Name of Railway.	Week ending	Receipts. Passengers, parcels, &c.	Receipts. Merchndise, minerls, cattle, &c.	Receipts. Total Receipts	Receipts. Same week 1870.	Traffic per mile per week.	Aggregate Receipts of Half-year. 1871.	Aggregate Receipts of Half-year. 1870.	Miles open in. 1871.	Miles open in. 1870.
£	£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1871	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
681461	15143	11869	...	...	0 12 6	*Belfast and County Down	Mar. 10	485	334	819	740	18	4521	4111	44½	44½
1158591	11586	26974	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Belfast and Northern Counties	10	1013	1337	2350	2078	23	22878	20457	99¾	99¾
670000	18611	30721	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Blyth and Tyne	11	467	2012	2479	1850	65	21786	19462	38	38
4922361	32384	130577	1 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	Bristol and Exeter	12	3857	3371	7228	6948	47	68843	64726	151¾	143¾
22462144	33081	510427	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 15 0	*Caledonian	12	9868	29994	39862	38758	57	232789	221247	699¼	682
1000000	17460	277533	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 12 6	Dublin and Drogheda	12	1019	859	1878	1804	25	...	...	75	75
2985850	32106	99841	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	Furness	12	887	5663	6550	6369	70	64398	60080	93	93
7245784	27342	184712	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	*Glasgow and South-Western	11	...	...	11926	11625	45	70323	67843	265	253½
26597793	35543	486262	0 5 0	0 10 0	...	Great Eastern	12	...	...	38333	35074	50	388999	380275	748½	746
18947906	38907	516063	2 2 6	3 17 6	2 10 0	Great Northern	12	14889	25801	40690	39541	83	408007	393379	487	487
3059969	11906	47262	...	...	...	*Great North of Scotland	11	...	...	3406	3052	13	19657	18535	256¾	256¾
6235902	14848	136937	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	10	5083	4967	10050	10255	24	...	...	419¾	419¾
45707758	32257	1128592	1 0 0	1 12 3	1 10 0	*Great Western	12	31564	46511	78075	73277	56	458642	426310	1386	1386
23591953	55790	712305	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 10 0	Lancashire and Yorkshire	12	17302	33774	51076	48055	119	501621	463913	428¼	423
58201120	35373	1758509	2 15 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	London and North-Western, &c.	12	44127	85375	129502	121545	85	1236624	1181237	1506¾	1479½
17800258	48238	261469	...	0 10 0	...	London, Brighton, & South Coast	11	13897	6174	20071	18218	54	191422	179948	369	368¾
16966238	30243	375046	2 0 0	2 12 6	2 0 0	London and South-Western	12	...	...	25045	23516	44	234164	223064	560¾	553¼
16967291	122951	112118	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover	12	8992	3142	12134	10461	89	104096	100825	136	136
798677	17748	19252	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend	5	825	464	1289	1122	28	11959	11832	45	45
12662725	50854	291659	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 10 0	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnsh.	12	5523	17515	23038	22101	92	215809	212603	249	249
737917	18419	29772	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	Maryport and Carlisle	5	324	1596	1920	1609	50	16998	14931	38	38
7191419	963136	147749	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 6	Metropolitan	12	...	...	7934	7791	1057	81107	79568	7½	7½
4513621	1015565	14450	...	...	...	District	12	...	...	2033	853	452	19786	7778	4½	3½
613074	350328	3471	...	...	...	St John's Wood	12	...	...	389	369	222	4015	3849	1¾	1¾
36851458	44560	966396	2 17 6	3 5 0	3 2 6	Midland	12	19931	53203	73134	67047	87	718011	682977	835½	825½
3775203	14464	65624	1 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	Midland Great Western (Irish)	10	2650	4760	7410	6205	21	61402	55075	339	260¾
1451500	30883	41467	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	Monmouth-hire	11	442	2476	2918	3110	61	30101	28750	47¼	44
20262325	26751	324830	...	...	...	*North British	12	9201	20502	29703	28640	38	168168	160432	767	757½
41392754	32465	1223534	2 17 6	3 12 6	3 12 6	North-Eastern (Consols)	11	17961	68322	86283	77757	65	811831	757867	1308¾	1275
3453718	287809	95000	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	North London	12	4106	2433	6539	6258	545	62197	61028	12	12
6616880	22279	130267	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	North Staffordshire	12	...	...	9806	9379	33	91514	88337	297	274
883098	38395	13324	...	1 0 0	1 5 0	Rhymney	11	...	...	965	1070	42	10481	10146	22¾	22¾
18566918	53661	396647	1 5 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	*South-Eastern	11	17596	6557	24153	21707	69	138884	125543	346	346
3073626	27820	63905	0 16 3	1 13 0	1 0 0	South Devon	12	2713	1614	4327	4364	33	38873	38001	110½	110½
1751025	27794	93843	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	Taff Vale	11	...	...	6604	7528	104	70992	68117	63	63
1452448	13767	38019	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	Ulster	12	1488	1755	3243	2937	30	30877	27724	105½	105½
1350264	17537	23168	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	Waterfor and Limerick	10	566	1314	1880	1904	24	...	...	77	77

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Name.	Week endng	Receipts 1871	Receipts 1870	Total receipts 1871	Total receipts 1870
Bahia & S. Francisco	Jan.21	1121	1044	...	...
Bombay, Bar., & C. I.	Feb. 4	9507	13317	43578	56103
Detroit & Milwaukee	23	4933	4256	...	...
East Indian	4	51395	60470	246127	324104
Eastern Bengal	Jan.14	2820	4096	...	...
Gt. Trunk of Canada	Mar11	31600	25500	...	...
Gt Centrl of Belgium	Jan.31	34588	39462	...	...

Name.	Week endng	Receipts. 1870-1	Receipts. '69-70	Total receipts 1870-1	Total receipts '69-70
Gt. Indian Peninsula	Jan.14	33351	34231	...	...
Great Luxembourg	Mar. 5	9020	6685	80102	69472
Gt Southern of India	Dec. 3	1158	1187	29255	28797
Gt Westrn of Canada	Mar10	19146	17333	...	...
Madras	Jan.21	7771	8226	...	...
Mexican	7	2804	2698	...	...
N. of Buenos Ayres	29	1350	1193	5861	5285

Name.	Week endng	Receipts. 1870-1	Receipts. '69-70	Total receipt 1870-1	Total receipt '69-70
Ottoman	Feb.19	1529	1560	7549	9569
Oude and Rohilkund	Jan.28	526	702	...	...
Punjaub and Delhi	Dec. 3	7523	6871	133051	87144
Recife Sao Francisco	Jan.14	2196	2934	5372	7204
Scinde	Dec. 4	1107	1379	26724	24901
Smyrna and Cassaba	Feb.26	1413	1280	11385	12803
Victorian Governmt	Oct.13	12085	13229	419284	462817

* The aggregate is reckoned in these cases for the half-year beginning 1st February.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE **PAIN KILLER.** FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

DEPOT—17 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per bottle. Inhaler, 2s 6d each.

CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
32 WIGMORE STREET, W.

PRESENT PRICES OF LONG CLOTH SHIRTS.

6 for 40s (a stout, useful Shirt.)
6 „ 50s (medium.)
6 „ 63s (best quality.)

New Patterns in French and India Gauze Shirtings.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT

Is the most durable and beautiful paint known, does not stain or discolour with the atmosphere of large towns, and by their process, which is patented, is cheaper than White Lead.

It is especially adapted for painting iron, as, by virtue of a semi-galvanic action, it enters the pores and forms an amalgam of the two metals, which protects the Iron from decay or incrustation. It should be used instead of Red Lead, which is proved to be destructive to Iron exposed to Salt Water.

ADULTERATIONS.—Some Paint Grinders have been selling Zinc Paint adulterated with Sulphate of Barytes, in proportions varying from ten to thirty per cent. No workman can produce good work with such material. Those who have obtained the Patent White Zinc Paint from Grinders who have not adulterated it, will never willingly use any other Paint for their best work.

Each Cask of Pure White Zinc is stamped—
"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON, WHITE LEAD, OIL, PAINT, and VARNISH WORKS, 24 LIME STREET.

"For public schools, and all rooms occupied by children there will now be no excuse for using poisonous paints. Parents have remarked that their children on returning from the country to newly-painted houses have suffered in health. The reason is evident—the breath extracts the insidious poison from paint, and the lungs draw in the deadly vapour."—JOHN BULL, September 14, 1850.

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CUTLERY	FENDERS & FIRE IRONS	BLACK IRONMONGERY
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DISH COVERS	GLASS & CHINA	BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY
TEA TRAYS & URNS	BEDSTEADS & BEDDING	MECHANICAL TOOLS
CLOCKS	BATHS	FARMING IMPLEMENTS
BRASS & COPPER GOODS	STOVES & RANGES	DAIRY UTENSILS
TINWARE	HOTWATER APPARATUS	HORTICULTURAL TOOLS
TURNERY	CORNICES & POLES	IRON HURDLES & FENCING
BRUSHES & MATS	STEEL PENS	SADDLERY & HARNESS.

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FINE FLAVOURED, STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, requiring Baron Liebig the Inventor's Signature on every jar, being the only guarantee of genuineness.

MESSRS GABRIEL'S extraordinary improvements in ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY, Patent No. 562, improved Jan., 1871, afford the following advantages:—

1stly. EXTREME LIGHTNESS (being completely self-supporting), combined with greater efficiency, durability, and comfort, thus avoiding the covering to the palate hitherto considered an indispensable adjunct to Artificial Teeth.

2ndly. MODERATE CHARGES, accounted for by their extreme simplicity of construction, while the highest class of mechanism and materials only are employed, combined with an experience of half-a-century in their adaptation.

3rdly. ABSOLUTE IMMUNITY FROM PAIN, the compressed NITROUS OXYDE GAS, after an experience of many thousand cases in hospital and private practice, ensuring this desideratum with an absolute certainty, the laughing gas being not only absolutely free from danger but positively pleasant.

4thly. So successful an imitation of nature (springs being entirely dispensed with) that detection becomes an impossibility.

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MESSRS GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH
Are sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in every town. Price 1s 6d and 5s.

TEETH.—MR WEBB (MANY years with Mr Eskell, of 8 Grosvenor st., Bond st.) supplies ARTIFICIAL TEETH which cannot be surpassed for use, comfort, appearance, and durability. Painless treatment guaranteed throughout, as with all other operations; all consultations free. Terms moderate. N.B.—Any number of teeth made in two or three hours, and repairs effected whilst waiting. At home daily until eight, at 27 New Bond st. His treatise, which is well worthy of perusal, free for two stamps.

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WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of the steel spring so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer.

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Price of a single Truss, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 6d; postage, 1s. Double ditto, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 8d. Umbilical ditto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 10d. Post-office orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office Piccadilly.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS &c. They are porous, light in texture and inexpensive and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s, and 16s each; postage, 6d.

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DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists, 172 New Bond street, London, and of all other chemists throughout the world.

FUNDED LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undermentioned firms, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for the NATIONAL LOAN, authorised under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorise the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

Subscriptions will accordingly be opened at their respective offices, on Friday, the 10th day of March inst.

The amount proposed to be issued is $200,000,000 (two hundred millions of dollars), redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after 10 years from the date of issue, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from the 1st day of May next, payable quarterly in coin in the United States, at the offices of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated repositary of the Government.

The Bonds will be issued in the United States, where the principal will also be reimbursed.

The Bonds will be registered, or issued with Coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered Bonds will be issued in amounts of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and Coupon Bonds of each denomination except the last two.

The Bonds, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes and dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity the Bonds last issued will be first redeemed by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The price of issue will be par, or at the rate of 102*l* 7s 6d sterling (being the equivalent of 91 at ex. 4s 6d to the dollar) for each five hundred dollars.

Subscribers will be required to deposit, at the time of application, 2*l* on every $500 applied for, and the balance will be payable on the 1st day of May next. The subscriptions will be transmitted to the United States, where the Bonds will be delivered.

Payment may be made either in cash or in Bonds of the United States known as "Five Twenty" Bonds, also at their par value, viz., at the rate of 102*l* 7s 6d sterling for every five hundred dollars, allowance being made for accrued interest at the exchange of 4s 1d per dollar.

Forms of application and copies of the Acts of Congress authorising the issue may be obtained from either of the undermentioned firms.

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JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH and CO., 40 Lombard street.
J. S. MORGAN, and CO., 22 Old Broad street.
MORTON, ROSE, and CO., Bartholomew lane.
N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS, New court, St Swithin's lane.

Dated in London, 9th day of March, 1871.

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Nine-tenths of the Profits belong to the Assured.

Annual Accounts have always been published in full detail.

Settlement Policies in favour of Wife and Children now granted, in terms of the Married Women's Property Act, 1870.

Unreserved information on all points, on application to

E. A. NEWTON, Actuary and Manager.

OXYGENATED WATER HOLDS IN Solution pure Oxygen Gas, the vital element that sustains life. It is a decided tonic and alterative drought, and from its special action on food during the process of digestion and assimilation is peculiarly suitable for invalids. Price 4s per dozen half-pints. Laboratory, 36 Long Acre. and all Druggists.

MORE CURES OF COUGHS, COLDS, and Hoarseness by Dr Locock's Wafers.—From Messrs Fergyson and Son, the eminent auctioneers, Leek: "The beneficial effects we have derived from your Wafers make us feel it a duty to offer you our gratuitous testimony to their superiority over any other remedy we have ever tried for colds, coughs, and hoarseness, so peculiarly troublesome to our profession." —These Wafers give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the lungs, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Variable Temperatures.—After the unusual cold season which has just passed by, a mild damp atmosphere will probably succeed, and in its train will come fever, sore throat, diphtheria, chest complaints, and rheumatism. Holloway's ointment rubbed upon the skin near the affected part at once corrects the relaying and depressing effects of dampness on the constitution, and spares sickness. It penetrates to the internal textures, regulates the local circulation, assuages inflammation, soothes irritation, braces relaxed organs, and heals ulceration. Holloway's pills simultaneously taken expedite the cure. In all diseases of the throat and chest immediate recourse is recommended to Holloway's purifying and powerful preparations, which assiduously employed will prevent asthma, consumption, and other serious issues.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited).

The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Institution was held on Friday, the 10th inst., in the small Theatre of the Institution, the Rev. J. B. OWEN, M.A., Chairman of the Board of Directors in the Chair. The reports and accounts were received and adopted; the shareholders present also recommended a Dividend upon the paid-up capital of 3¾ per cent. for the half-year, making with the last half-year's Dividend 5 per cent. per annum, which was accordingly declared by the Directors. The retiring Directors were unanimously re-elected, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, Professor Pepper, W. King, the Secretary, and the other officials of the Institution.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital, 5,000,000 dols. Paid-up, 3,500,000 dols

Court of Directors and Head Offices in Hongkong.

LONDON MANAGER.

W. H. Vacher, 24 Lombard street, E.C.

BANKERS—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hongkong.	Hiogo.
Shanghai	Manila.
Foochow.	Singapore.
Ningpo.	Bombay.
Hankow.	Calcutta.
Yokohama.	Saigon.

The Bank grants Drafts upon and negotiates or collects Bills at any of its Agencies or Branches; also receives deposits for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Head Office—65 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, Esq., Chairman.

Donald Larnach, Esq.	Edward James Daniell Esq.
James J. MacKenzie, Esq.	David T. Robertson, Esq.
James M. Robertson, Esq.	Chief Manager (ex officio).
Claudius J. Erskine, Esq.	

BANKERS.

Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

Branches and Agencies in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.

The Bank transacts the usual Banking business in connection with the East, on terms to be had on application.

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK, CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Capital, £4,050,000; paid-up, £2,025,000.)

Branches at Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, and Alexandria; and Agencies at Lanarca (Cyprus), Paris, and London

The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, Alexandria, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government securities and the collection of the coupons.

The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrout, and Alexandria, for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Madder roots, Valonea Opium, Grain, &c.

Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury.

R. A. BRENAN. Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.—CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas lane .Lombard street, London

BANKERS.

Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., the National Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of England.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised

Every other description of banking business and money agency British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1851.

Paid up capital, £1,500,000; reserved fund, £444,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—James Blyth, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—James Walker, Esq.

George Arbuthnot, Esq.	Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.	Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
John Binny Key, Esq.	W. Walkinshaw, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Patrick Campbell, Esq.

BANKERS.

nk of England, Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland, London.

The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hongkong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point-de-Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of travellers by the Overland route.

The undertake the agency of parties connected with India,-the purchase and sale of Indian and other Securities the custody of the same the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.

Office hours, 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Threadneedle street, London, 1871.

IONIAN BANK,

31 Finsbury circus, 14th March, 1871.—The Court of Directors hereby give notice, that they have declared a Dividend on the paid-up capital of the Bank for the half-year ending the 31st December last at the rate of 6 per cent., and in addition thereto a Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. (together 8 per cent. per annum), payable on the 10th April next. And they further give notice, that the Transfer Books will be Closed from the 1st to the 10th April, both days inclusive.—By order of the Court, WILLIAM KETTLEWELL, Secretary.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED),

London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birkenhead

Capital, £4,000,000,

Divided into 40,000 shares of £100 each.

Paid-up Capital, £970,650, in 38,826 shares, £25 called up, which are held by upwards of 1,200 proprietors.

Matthew Hutton Chaytor, Esq., Chairman.

Alfred Castellain, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Interest allowed on current account balances if not drawn below £200.

Deposits of £10 and upwards received on current terms and for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon.

Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, and Manchester, and for the receipt and delivery of stocks, shares, &c.

Circular notes and letters of credit issued, and every other description of banking business transacted.

R. O. YEATS, } Managers in
WM. HANCOCK, } London.

Bartholomew lane, E.C.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Established 1825.

HEAD OFFICE—Edinburgh.

Capital, £5,000,000. Paid up, £1,000,000.

Reserve fund, £330,000.

LONDON OFFICE.

37 Nicholas lane, Lombard street, E.C.

William Strachan, } Joint Agents.
James Cowan, }

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Current Accounts are kept agreeably to usual custom.

Deposits at Interest are received.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, available in all parts of the world, are issued, for home and foreign travelling; also for business purposes.

Customers' Securities are taken charge of, Dividends Collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

At the London Office of the Bank, and at the Head Office and Branches throughout Scotland, every description of Banking business connected with Scotland is also transacted.

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.

CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors are prepared to Issue DEBENTURES, to replace others falling due, viz., for 1 year at 5 per cent., for 3 years at 5½ per cent., and for 5 years at 6 per cent. per annum, also for longer periods on terms to be ascertained at the office of the Company.

R. A CAMERON, Secretary.

Palmerston buildings Old Broad street, E.C.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Established 1851.

Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up, £250,000; Uncalled, £750,000; Reserved Fund, £79,547.

DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President.

Charles Morrison, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

James Hutchinson, Esq.	W. Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Hon. Ashley Carr Glyn.	T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

This Company was the first established in England for the purpose of receiving, upon the security of a large subscribed capital, money on deposit at a fixed rate of interest, and lending the same, together with the paid-up capital, on mortgages of real estate in Canada.

The Company has been in successful peration since 1851.

The Directors are now issuing Debentures for three years and upwards. Any information required can be obtained on application to

F. FEARON, Secretary.

7 Great Winchester street buildings, London.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial decrees of 20th of July 1854, and 31st of December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862

	francs.		£
Capital fully paid up	80,000,000	...	3,200,000
	francs.		£
Reserved Fund	20,000,000	...	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—14 Rue Bergere, Paris.

Agencies at—

Lyons, Marseilles, and Nantes (France), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Saigon (Cochin-China), Bourbon (Reunion) and Yokonama (Japan).

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London.

LONDON AGENCY—144 Leadenhall street, E.C

MANAGER—G. Pietsch.

SUB-MANAGER—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Agency will conduct banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., &c. &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

are prepared to issue Drafts at sight on the Bank of California San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their office.

Threadneedle street, 1871.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

The Second Term will begin on Friday, May 5th.

Terms of Tuition and Board, £90 per annum.

For Clergymen's Sons passing an Entrance Examination £80 per annum.

For particulars inquire of the Secretary.

PALL MALL CLUB,

24 Suffolk street, Pall Mall, S.W.

This Club is instituted for Gentlemen who desire to enjoy the advantages of a Club that is free from political bias. There is no liability attaching to membership. Members are elected fortnightly by ballot of the Committee. Entrance fee, Five Guineas. Annual subscription—town members, Four Guineas; ditto country members, Two Guineas.

THE COMMITTEE.

The very Reverend the Dean of Armagh.	Charles Hunter, Esq.
Frederick Braby, Esq.	Rev. A. Dalgarno Robinson.
Major Brabazon.	Alexander N. Shersons, Esq.
A. Lloyd Birbeck, Esq.	George Somes, Esq.
Gilbert Farquhar, Esq.	The Marquis Townsend.
Henry Alers Hankey, Esq.	Sir Charles Lawrence Young, Bart.
Edward Johnstone, Esq.	
Adrian Hope, Esq.	

Further particulars may be had from the Secretary.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. LOAN, 1870.

The COUPONS due 1st April next on these Bonds will be PAID on and after that date at the Counting-house of the undersigned Agents for the Loan. The Coupons must be left three days for examination previous to payment. J. S. MORGAN and CO.

22 Old Broad street, London, March 15, 1871.

ILLINOIS AND ST LOUIS BRIDGE COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The COUPONS due 1st April next upon these Bonds, negotiated through the undersigned, will be PAID at their Counting-house on and after that date. The Coupons must be left three days for examination previous to payment. J. S. MORGAN and CO.

22 Old Broad street, London, March 15, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE STERLING BONDS.

—The DIVIDEND WARRANTS, due on 1st April next, on the Pennsylvania Railroad Six per Cent. Convertible Sterling Bonds, negotiated through T. Wiggin and Co., will be PAID on the 1st April, or any succeeding day (Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 and 2, by the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), (T. Wiggin and Co.) 26 Old Broad street, E.C., where Lists may be obtained as usual. The Warrants must be left two clear days for examination.

Old Broad street, London, E.C.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD SIX PER CENT. STERLING BONDS.

—The DIVIDEND WARRANTS, due on the 1st April next, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per Cent. Sterling Bonds, issued and guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be PAID on the 1st April, or any succeeding day (Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 and 2, by the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), (T. Wiggin and Co.) at their Counting-house, 26 Old Broad street, E.C., where Lists may be obtained as usual. The Warrants must be left two clear days for examination.

26 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

RHEEA OR CHINA GRASS FIBRE.

INDIA OFFICE, 13th March, 1871.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, at the request of the Government of India, announces that the competition for Prizes for the invention of Machinery for the preparation of Rheea Fibre, made by the Governor-General of India on the 11th January, 1870, is still farther postponed until the 1st of April, 1872, when it will take place at Saharanpore

To enable the Government of India to make the necessary arrangements, notice should be given to them by intending competitors before the 1st of May next of their intention to compete. The Forms necessary for this purpose, with other details (now received from India), can be obtained by application to the Revenue Department at this Office.

HERMAN MERIVALE.

COMMERCIAL GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the next ORDINARY MEETING of the Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 6th day of April next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to declare a Dividend to the 31st day of December last.

The following Directors, viz., Thomas Brushfield, William Christie, and Alexander Thomas Laport, Esquires, will go out of office by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and the Board of Directors unanimously recommend those gentlemen to the proprietors for re-election. Edward Marsh, Esq., Auditor, will go out of office by rotation, who, being eligible, has given notice of his intention to offer himself for re-election.

The books of the Company will be Closed for the transfer of shares from the 22nd day of March to the 6th day of April now next ensuing.

By the Company's Act of Incorporation, shareholders can inspect the books of the Company during one fortnight before and one month after the meeting.—By order of the Board,

GEORGE JACQUES, Secretary.

Stepney, March 10, 1871.

DOMINION OF CANADA OILS

REFINERY COMPANY (Limited)—HOUGHTON AND HOWELL'S PATENTS AND PROCESSES.—Capital, £150,000, in 30,000 shares of £5 each, fully paid. £2 per share to be paid on application, and £3 on allotment. Only 13,000 shares will now be offered to the public at par. The remainder will be issued rateably to the original shareholders should further capital be required, at such premium as the Company may determine. Dividends payable half-yearly. Shareholders can obtain Share Warrants payable to bearer.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel J. A. Cole, late Acting Governor of New Brunswick.

Charles James Fox, Esq. (Messrs Fox Brothers), Great Saint Helen's, E.C.

Thomas Harvey, Esq., St Clement's house, Clement's lane, E.C.

William Tuxford, Esq., 106 Upper Thames street, E.C., Director of the Great Laxey Mining Company.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.

Messrs Brooks and Co., 81 Lombard street, E.C.

SECRETARY—B. Williams, Esq.

IN CANADA.

MANUFACTURING MANAGER—H. F. Howell, Esq.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT—Cornelius Stovin, Esq.

OFFICES.

St Clement's house, Clement's lane, London, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The improvements effected by the Patented Still and Machinery of Messrs Houghton and Howell, of St Catharines, Ontario, in the manufacture of the Crude Oils of the Dominion, are unrivalled. No Canadian Oils manufactured by the common process can compete with them. Their Carbon, Golden Machinery, and dark Lubricating Oils are the best manufactured, and the cheapest in the market.

The residuum, to the extent of 40 per cent., of the Crude Oil, which is wasted by all other makers, is not only utilised by Messrs Houghton and Howell, but the most valuable products are obtained therefrom by their processes. From this waste material a Lubricating Oil is produced which has no equal either in Europe or America, a fixed Oil that is not decomposed or dried up by the heat of engine cylinders, that is not injurious to iron, that will not oxidise, that produces no acid reaction, that remains perfectly limpid at 2 deg. below zero, and that is not explosive or inflammable.

For railways it has no equal for economy and durability.

The great objection to Canadian Oil has been the disgusting odour arising from the sulphur and arsenic contained in the Crude Oil, which other manufacturers have attempted to neutralise by chemical means; but the odour invariably returns, having been only temporarily neutralised or disguised.

In consequence of the offensive odour the Canadian Crude Oil sells at only 2 dollars per barrel, and there is annually a surplus stock unsaleable of about 350,000 barrels. The United States Crude Oil, being much purer, sells at about 8 dollars per barrel, showing a difference in first cost of 6 dollars, or 24s per barrel, in favour of Canadian.

By Messrs Houghton and Howell's Patent Still and Processes, the Canadian Oils are rendered superior to the American in all respects; and their Carbon Oils are manufactured at much less expense than the same description of Oils produced in Canada or the States by the common process of destructive distillation.

By these patents the arsenic and sulphur are entirely removed from the Carbon Oils, and they manufacture from the Crude Oil Carbon Oils thoroughly deodorised, and rendered equal to the best American White, with a fire test of 120 deg.; they have also lately succeeded in producing a still higher quality of Carbon Oil with a fire test of 175 deg. Fahrenheit, suitable for head lights for locomotives and for signal lights.

They also produce the finest Lubricating Oils, having no smell, which mix well with olive, sperm, lard, and seal oils, improving the qualities of those oils for machine purposes, and consequently largely reducing their cost.

Next to the important object of deodorising the Canadian Oils is the utilising the Crude Oil to the greatest possible extent. The largest amount obtained by other Canadian refiners from the crude is 60 per cent., and their products are, even then, unfit for exportation; while Messrs Houghton and Howell, by their patent still, obtain a yield of from 90 to 95 per cent., each of their Oils at the same time possessing a greater money value than those obtained by other manufacturers by the old mode of distillation.

The present proprietors and patentees, in order to obtain additional capital to erect the necessary works and machinery and purchase the surplus stock of Crude Oil, to enable them to meet the rapidly-increasing demand for their Lubricating and other Oils, have agreed to assign to this Company all their plant, patents, processes, and inventions for the manufacture of Canadian and other Oils, for the sum of £50,000, of which amount they have stipulated to retain an interest in the Company, in paid-up shares, to the extent of £38,000, and to continue in the management of the works, receiving in cash the sum of £12,000 only.

As the Company intend to continue the purchase of Crude Oil and residuum, and not to become interested in Oil Wells or Lands, it will be manifest that this is not in any respect a speculation, but the mere extension of a certain and highly profitable business.

The following statement is furnished by Messrs Houghton and Howell:—

"The surplus Crude Oil of the Dominion, now unsaleable, is estimated at 350,000 barrels per annum, the whole of which can be controlled and manufactured by this Company. The following figures exhibit the ascertained profit upon the manufacture of this quantity, or any proportionate amount thereof.

350,000 barrels of Crude Oil will make

210,000 barrels of CARBON OIL, which at 1s sterling per gal., including barrels, will pay a profit of 16s per barrel, equal to	£168,000 pr.ann.
50,000 barrels of GOLDEN MACHINE OIL, at 2s sterling per gal., including barrels, will pay a profit of	120,000 —
50,000 barrels of DARK LUBRICATING OIL OR GREASE, at 2s sterling per gallon, including barrels, will pay a profit of	132,000 —
Total profit per annum on manufacture of 350,000 barrels of Crude Oil	£420,000

Full prospectuses, with certificates from Messrs Cornelius Stovin and Others, and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, St Clement's House, Clement's lane, Lombard street, E.C.

DOMINION OF CANADA OILS

REFINERY COMPANY (Limited).

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this Company will CLOSE on MONDAY, the 20th instant, for London, and on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., for the Country.

St Clement's House, Clement's lane,
March 15, 1871.

PERIODIC SALES OF TIN IN SLABS.

—The Direction of the BILLITON TIN COMPANY begs to inform the public that about Seven Thousand Eight Hundred Piculs of Billiton Tin will be SOLD in public auction, at Batavia (Isle of Java), in the First days of the months of April, June, August, October, December, and February next.

The quality of this tin will not be inferior to that of Banca.

R. H. ARNTZENIUS, Manager.
J. RAGUT, Secretary.

The Hague, March 9th, 1871.

BUENOS AYRES 6 PER CENT. LOAN, 1870.

The PAYMENT of the DIVIDEND on this Loan, due 1st April next, will commence on that day. Coupons to be left on or after the 23rd inst. (excepting Saturdays), between the hours of 11 and 2, and three clear days will be required for their examination. Lists to be had on application.

C. de MURRIETA and CO.,
Agents for the Loan.

7 Adams court, Old Broad street, London,
15th March, 1871.

CONSOLIDATED PERUVIAN FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, 1865.

The Bonds for £328,000, drawn on the 1st January last (being the twelfth half-yearly drawing of this Loan), the numbers of which were duly advertised, will be PAID at par, together with three months' interest from the above date, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on and after the 1st April next, at the Office of Messrs I. Thomson, T. Bonar, and Co., 57½ Old Broad street.

The Bonds, listed in numerical order, must be left for examination four days previous to payment.

I. THOMSON, T. BONAR, and CO.

London, 16th March, 1871.

GUATEMALA SIX PER CENT. GOVERNMENT LOAN OF 1869 FOR £500,000.

The Coupons for the fourth half-yearly Dividend, due on the 1st of April next, together with the Bonds drawn on the 1st inst., the numbers of which have been duly advertised, will be PAID on and after the 1st proximo, on application at the Offices of Messrs I. Thomson, T. Bonar, and Co., 57½ Old Broad street.

The Coupons and Bonds must be left for examination four days previous to payment.

Notice is further given, that the Receiver's Commission of 1 per cent. will continue to be deducted on payment of the above.

I. THOMSON, T. BONAR, and CO.

London, 16th March, 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY book Passengers and receive Cargo and Parcels by their Steamers for—

	From Southampton.	From Brindisi.
GIBRALTAR ... MALTA	Every Saturday, at 2 p.m.	—
ALEXANDRIA.. ADEN ..... BOMBAY	Every Saturday, at 2 p.m.	Every Tuesday, at 2 a.m.
GALLE..... MADRAS..... CALCUTTA ... PENANG..... SINGAPORE ... CHINA..... JAPAN.....	Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 p.m. And every alternate Saturday thereafter.	Tuesday, Mar. 14, at 2 a.m. And every alternate Tuesday thereafter.
AUSTRALIA ... NEW ZEALND.	Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 p.m. And every fourth Saturday thereafter.	Tuesday, Mar. 28, at 2 a.m. And every fourth Tuesday thereafter.

And all Ports touched at by the Steamers of the British India and the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Companies.

An abatement of 20 per cent. from the charge for the Return Voyage is made to Passengers to or from ports eastward of Suez reimbarking within six months of their arrival, and 10 per cent. to those reimbarking within twelve months.

For Rates of Passage Money and Freight, WHICH HAVE BEEN MUCH REDUCED, and all other information, apply at the Company's Offices, 122 Leadenhall street, London, or Oriental place, Southampton.

BRINDISI OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE EAST.

—The Mails to and from Egypt, India, China, Japan, Australia, &c., are now forwarded viâ Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, Aschaffenburg, Munich, Innsbruck, the Brenner Pass, Verona, Padova, Bologna, Ancona, Brindisi, and Alexandria.

A weekly Express Train leaving London from S. E. and L. C. and D. Stations every Friday—1st class service, 8.35 p.m.; 2nd class service, 7.40 a.m.

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamers leave Brindisi every Tuesday, at 4 a.m., and arrive at Alexandria on the following Friday, performing the passage in 75 hours (contract time).

Beyrouth, Jaffa, and Caifa regularly, viâ Brindisi and Alexandria.

The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Steamers leave Brindisi every Friday for Corfu, Sira, Athens (Piree), Smyrna, Constantinople, and the Black Sea, and every second Friday from the 10th March for Salonica, viâ Sira.

The shortest and quickest route to Naples, viâ Foggia, and Rome, viâ Folconara, is viâ Bologna and Ancona, by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY.

The Great East India First-class Hotel, at Brindisi, is now open.

For further information apply to the South Italian Railway Company's Sole Agents, Lebeau and Co., 6 Billiter street, London, E.C.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

ALGOA BAY, and NATAL.—The UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL PACKETS SAIL from SOUTHAMPTON on the 8th and 23rd, and from PLYMOUTH on the 10th and 25th of each month, calling at Madeira. A surgeon and stewardess in each ship.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Cape Town and St Helena..	30 guineas	20 guineas
To Algoa Bay and Mossel Bay	33 guineas	22 guineas
To Natal and East London ...	37 guineas	25 guineas

Including a free pass by rail from London to Southampton for passengers and baggage, also dock and agents' charges.

N.B.—The packet leaving Southampton on the 8th calls at St Helena; the packet leaving Southampton on the 23rd corresponds with Natal.

Apply to Falconer and Mercer, 23 Leadenhall street, London; or Thomas Hill, Southampton.

OVERLAND ROUTE

viâ MARSEILLES.—COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.—French Mail Steam Packets leave Marseilles as follows:—

July 10 July 24 August 7 August 21 September 4 September 18 October 2 October 30 November 27 December 25 January 22 February 19 March 19	For Port Said, Ismailia, Aden, Suez, Mauritius, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghae, and Yokohama (Japan).

To ALEXANDRIA fortnightly from December 8.

For passage, freight, and information apply to the Agents, 97 Cannon street, London; G. H. FLETCHER and CO., Liverpool; at the offices of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; or to Smith and Co., Rotterdam.

* Passengers Eastward of Suez, securing their berths in London, are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

STEAM SHIPS.—

The GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S powerful and first-class STEAM SHIPS leave from St Katharine's Wharf for—

HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday. March 22 and 25 at noon. Saloon, £2; fore cabin, £1 5s. Extra vessels, carrying cargo only, leave also every Thursday and Sunday morning. For particulars of freight apply to F. Stahlschmidt and Co., 90 Lower Thames street.

HAVRE—Every Thursday. March 23 at noon. Saloon, 11s; fore cabin, 8s.

ROTTERDAM and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 morning. Chief cabin, £1; fore cabin, 15s. Return Tickets, 30s and 32s 6d.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, COLOGNE, and the RHINE—Every Tuesday and Thursday at noon. Chief cabin, £1; fore, 15s. Return Tickets, 30s and 22s 6d. Brussels, 17s 3d; Cologne, 30s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at noon.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, COLOGNE, and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday. March 22 at 2; 25 at 3 a.m. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 15s; fore, 12s. Brussels, 18s 10d; Cologne, 32s.

From Irongate Wharf for:—

BOULOGNE—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. March 19 at noon; 21 at 1; 23 at 2; 26 at 4 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s.

CALAIS—Every Wednesday and Saturday. March 22 at 2; 25 at 3 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s.

EDINBURGH—Every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 morning. Fares: Chief cabin, 15s; fore, 12s; deck, 7s.

NEWCASTLE—Every Wednesday and Sunday at 10 morning. Saloon, 12s; fore, 8s.

YARMOUTH—Every Wednesday at 3 afternoon. Saloon, 8s; fore cabin, 5s.

From Custom House Quay.

HULL—Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; fore, 5s.

Offices, 71 Lombard street, and 37 Regent's circus, Piccadilly.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

(GRATIS.)

Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the Month ended January 31, 1871.

I.—An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, showing the Consumption of Duty-Paying Articles, in the Month ended January 31, 1871, compared with the Corresponding Period of 1870.

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
			£	£
Alkali ..... cwts	3	5,867	6	6,027
Animals, Living—Oxen and Bulls ..... No.	9,801	4,290	179,378	72,359
Cows	1,559	756	24,555	11,175
Calves	1,243	454	6,215	2,036
Sheep and Lambs	30,391	10,670	59,356	20,800
Swine	8,246	1,048	32,546	3,097
Bacon ..... cwts	6,012	83,374	19,168	212,403
Bark—For tanners' and dyers' use	15,408	11,060	4,233	4,304
Peruvian	530	1,163	4,452	18,859
Beef—Salted	1,472	38,633	2,820	90,621
Fresh or slightly Salted	1,183	39	3,312	108
Bones, whether burnt or not, or as animal charcoal—For Manure ..... tons	4,336	5,084	26,883	32,292
Brimstone ..... cwts	40,244	40,385	15,333	12,349
Bristles ..... lbs	10,894	10,217	1,600	1,779
Butter ..... cwts	50,393	79,381	301,325	376,292
Caoutchouc	5,385	11,305	58,857	120,543
Cheese	19,593	59,122	63,592	185,375
Chemical Manufactures and Products unenumerated ..... value £	...	...	12,885	44,860
Clocks ..... No.	12,209	9,528	12,605	4,638
Cochineal ..... cwts	670	6,373	9,417	83,662
Cocoa { Imports ..... lbs	513,945	592,646	12,277	13,974
Cocoa { Home Consumption	642,999	618,018	...	...
Coffee—From Ceylon	1,567,401	2,085,659	45,483	54,244
Other British Possessions	865,819	1,320,075	19,022	32,187
Brazil	359,095	2,214,869	8,550	48,282
Central America	7,446	150	186	8
Other countries	73,947	1,481,314	1,897	36,519
Total { Imports	2,873,708	7,102,067	75,138	171,240
Total { Home Consumption	2,740,916	3,323,676	...	...

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
			£	£
Copper—Ore—From Spain ..... tons	422	1,503	3,382	7,309
Chili	...	620	...	8,341
Australia	...	879	...	4,378
Other countries	1,200	1,896	18,890	27,350
Total	1,622	4,898	22,722	47,378
Regulus—From Chili	1,800	2,395	52,200	72,280
Other countries	219	411	6,351	10,626
Total	2,019	2,806	58,551	82,906
Unwrought, or part Wrought—From Chili	753	839	51,543	55,137
Australia	...	733	...	53,292
Other countries	150	399	10,155	25,121
Total	903	1,971	61,698	133,550
Corn—Wheat—From Russia ..... cwts	1,222,423	1,169,978	544,997	646,007
Denmark	33,576	1,520	15,529	930
Germany	257,217	14,365	132,584	7,990
France	7,591	28,286	3,701	15,741
Austrian Territories	...	4,771	...	2,096
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	64,141	108,936	27,766	60,940
Egypt	42,350	...	17,999	...
United States	1,192,948	1,554,587	589,359	880,164
Chili	...	21,305	...	10,805
British North America	66,173	114,656	30,605	68,631
Other countries	23,748	7,364	10,875	4,133
Total	2,910,167	3,025,768	1,373,415	1,697,437
Barley	649,838	439,468	250,807	169,300
Oats	713,218	312,982	242,912	111,676
Peas	126,616	33,022	47,357	13,323
Beans	134,568	158,031	54,667	72,255

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Corn—*(Con.)*—Indian Corn or Maize...cwts	1,176,959	681,105	373,108	256,306
Wheat Meal and Flour—From Germany..	126,734	16,951	80,265	14,221
France	113,555	240	77,596	160
United States	217,095	341,698	135,685	268,486
British North America	43	1,432	27	1,312
Other countries	45,093	29,377	28,568	22,575
Total	502,520	389,698	322,141	306,745
Indian Corn Meal	857	605	393	303
Cotton Raw—from United States .....cwts	553,532	1,479,837	3,099,779	5,093,113
Brazil	54,343	70,334	301,151	251,118
Turkey	12,104	1,629	63,509	6,388
Egypt	128,493	223,331	757,038	920,904
British India	42,180	225,121	177,335	651,226
Other Countries	3,450	35,074	12,651	136,371
Total	794,102	2,035,356	4,411,463	7,059,120
Cotton Manufactures.....value £	...	...	50,976	89,719
Currants { Imports .....cwts	42,365	37,789	51,836	43,682
Currants { Home Consumption	18,224	49,636	...	...
Cutch .....tons	...	151	...	3,315
Eggs .....great hundreds	124,239	51,087	52,802	22,912
Fish, Cured or Salted.....cwts	55,778	32,701	44,737	36,065
Flax—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russsia .....cwts	78,552	42	186,873	84
Germany	15,237	...	36,348	...
Holland	14,628	4,522	47,175	14,472
Belgium	9,718	11,578	28,901	41,822
Other Countries	2,487	5,636	4,846	8,099
Total	120,622	21,778	304,143	64,477

	Quantities of Corn and Wheat Flour Imported in the Five Months from					
	Sept. 1, 1868, to Jan. 31, 1869.		Sept. 1, 1869, to Jan. 31, 1870.		Sept. 1, 1870, to Jan. 31, 1871.	
	cwts. =	qrs.	cwts. =	qrs.	cwts. =	qrs.
Wheat	12,534,745	2,892,623	20,416,434	4,711,485	14,272,977	3,293,762
Wheat Flour	1,070,172	481,780	2,916,592	841,324	1,987,094	573,199
Barley	4,796,377	1,342,986	3,427,982	959,835	2,676,098	749,307
Oats	2,825,009	1,027,276	4,934,007	1,794,184	3,936,064	1,431,296
Peas	677,234	150,497	661,371	146,971	380,960	84,657
Beans	1,340,566	312,799	831,938	194,119	671,823	156,759
Indian Corn	5,568,953	1,299,422	8,785,398	2,049,926	7,439,749	1,735,941

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Gambier.....tons	75	2,269	1,388	35,902
Glass—Window and German Sheet, including Shades and Cylinders .....cwts	7,299	6,760	5,551	6,120
Flint	1,915	1,640	4,703	4,913
Plate, silvered or not	234	611	1,322	4,114
Manufactures unenumerated, and Old Broken	6,229	3,758	19,177	7,209
Guano .....tons	2,154	31,507	21,314	383,022
Gum—Arabic .....cwts	311	9,672	1,232	34,428
Lac, Seed, Shell, Stick, and Dye	65	2,879	416	12,889
Gutta Percha	1,517	338	19,115	1,297
Hams	778	1,609	3,267	5,632
Hats or Bonnets of Straw .....lbs	15,577	8,980	19,508	4,726
Hemp—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russia .....cwts	1,075	...	2,677	...
Italy	10,754	20,472	21,004	36,600
Austrian Territories	200	1,375	400	3,454
British India	...	2,207	...	2,875
Philippine Islands	...	13,780	...	37,110
Other Countries	1,064	4,697	1,954	6,788
Total	13,723	42,531	26,035	86,827
Hides, and Pieces thereof—Not Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed—Dry—From British India	2,944	25,311	12,021	79,496
Other Countries	586	15,057	2,369	48,603
Total	3,530	40,368	14,390	128,099
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	8,529	17,224	22,876	44,654
Brazil	288	2,460	773	4,480
Australia	...	5,433	...	12,242
Other Countries	3,536	5,770	8,308	11,916
Total	12,349	30,887	31,957	73,292
Tanned, Tawed, &c., or in any way dressed.lbs	144,500	806,692	10,361	43,059
Hops .....cwts	6,397	10,021	32,042	28,695
Indigo	6,663	8,981	218,944	220,383
Iron and Steel—Iron—Bars Unwrought.tons	2,229	990	19,838	10,246
Iron Manufactures .....cwts	24,581	10,856	16,498	19,929
Steel—Unwrought .....tons	257	132	3,727	1,703
Jute .....cwts	76,610	252,597	76,610	264,316
Lard	8,142	50,812	28,334	128,553
Lead, Pig and Sheet .....tons	1,486	3,828	26,600	75,502
Leather Manufactures—				
Boots and Shoes .....doz pairs	1,320	3,234	4,711	12,640
Gloves, of Leather	56,664	111,686	73,663	143,979

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Madder .....cwts	968	7,829	2,407	28,550
Root	6,003	16,675	17,112	42,180
Garancine	1,756	1,295	11,415	12,731
Meat, Unenumerated—Salted or Fresh	2,769	2,896	7,753	9,479
Preserved otherwise than by Salting	91	13,327	340	41,578
Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Cuba).....	20,384	184,200	16,222	136,408
Oil—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti...tuns	483	1,697	19,817	82,114
Palm .....cwts	8,450	88,798	16,478	159,356
Cocoa-nut	1,272	1,867	2,639	2,860
Olive .....tuns	918	2,522	51,630	120,746
Seed, of all kinds.....	710	342	30,485	11,381
Turpentine .....cwts	1,841	7,564	2,669	13,344
Oil Seed Cakes .....tons	4,618	17,290	41,473	171,672
Oranges and Lemons.....bushels	239,062	409,133	71,752	136,601
Paper—For Printing or Writing—From Belgium .....cwts	5,774	5,775	14,820	13,705
Holland	1,246	...	3,198	...
Sweden	105	1,719	269	2,595
France	711	896	1,825	4,062
Other Countres	106	1,286	272	5,207
Total	7,942	9,676	20,384	25,569
Other kinds (except Hangings)—from Belgium .....value £	...	...	1,498	1,760
Holland	...	...	836	1,122
France	...	...	1,855	1,219
Other Countries	...	...	997	2,714
Total	...	...	5,186	6,815
Petroleum, Unrefined and Refined .....tuns	50	6,484	2,900	115,054
Pork—Salted (not Hams) .....cwts	6,686	34,770	20,519	85,751
Fresh	3,239	4,831	9,069	12,606
Potatoes	33,863	1,081	5,079	222
Poultry and Game, alive or dead (including Rabbits.....value £	...	...	11,064	15,744
Pyrites of Iron or Copper, or sulphur Ore .....tons	11,138	32,996	28,767	89,408
Quicksilver .....lbs	...	812,831	...	112,313
Rags and other Materials for making Paper —Linen and Cotton Rags .....tons	373	1,095	6,157	13,090
Esparto and other Vegetable Fibres	3,465	8,027	22,512	72,670
Raisins { Imports .....cwts	12,812	5,256	19,775	9,780
Raisins { Home Consumption...	11,383	12,276	...	...
Rice, not in the husk	9,321	153,838	4,505	82,238

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Rosin .....cwts	38,764	49,151	17,742	17,694
Saltpetre	637	32,203	727	39,406
Seeds—Clover and Grass	18,753	47,961	57,090	132,051
Cotton.....tons	3,303	11,542	29,287	104,606
Flax and Linseed .....qrs	35,985	132,968	90,945	384,013
Rape	8,870	50,156	22,369	147,760
Silk—Raw—From China ... .lbs	19,314	257,274	22,694	248,019
British India.....	...	48,322	...	42,090
Egypt, in transit from China, India, and Japan	262,548	258,136	307,503	282,800
Other Countries	83,888	58,992	116,461	68,734
Total	365,750	622,724	446,658	641,643
Knubs or Husks of Silk, and Waste...cwts	577	1,960	9,694	43,785
Thrown, Dyed, or Undyed—From France .....lbs	620	3,347	1,426	3,873
Other Countries	894	10,133	2,056	13,262
Total	1,514	13,480	3,482	17,135
Silk Manufactures—Of Countries in Europe Broad Stuffs—From France...value £	...	...	309,826	184,672
Belgium.....	...	...	29,381	148,958
Other Countries	...	...	11,655	6,276
Total	...	...	350,682	339,906
Ribbons, Silk, or Satin — From France .....value £	...	...	112,954	27,869
Other Countries	...	...	13,658	65,490
Total	...	...	126,612	93,359
Ribbons, other kinds — From Belgium .....value £	...	...	7,211	26,046
Other Countries	...	...	2,615	1,665
Total	...	...	9,826	27,711
Plush used for making Hats.....	...	...	5,487	10,960
Of Countries out of Europe.....	...	...	9,367	12,369
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	32,559	50,329	4,070	6,550
Ginger .....cwts	...	90	...	130
Pepper .....lbs	111,093	1,477,836	1,967	31,385

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed—				
Rum ..... Imports .....proof gallons	147,953	413,290	19,179	57,299
Rum ..... Home Consumption.....	368,359	464,393	...	...
Brandy ..... Imports	265,158	780,490	83,847	332,219
Brandy ..... Home Consumption.....	267,615	201,758	...	...
Other Sorts Imports	249,326	45,133	19,194	7,924
Other Sorts Home Consumption.....	75,364	101,054	...	...
Sugar—Refined and Candy... Imports .....cwts	106,518	51,075	173,188	82,071
Sugar—Refined and Candy... Home Consumption.....	106,408	100,337	...	...
Unrefined, Imports—From British West Indies and Guiana	71,119	148,276	95,023	198,082
British India.....	1,995	22,966	1,974	21,111
Mauritius	50,472	10,621	67,220	14,794
Spanish West Indies	91,086	45,027	108,367	56,142
Brazil	73,931	68,627	85,146	82,817
Java and Philippine Islands	31,602	70,828	45,973	80,330
Other Countries	265,841	428,754	318,780	542,153
Total	586,046	794,739	722,493	995,429
Unrefined, entered for Home Consumption —1st Class.....	18,316	30,952	...	...
2nd Class	289,314	384,607	...	...
3rd Class	169,684	205,685	...	...
4th Class	394,860	464,977	...	...
Total	872,174	1,086,221	...	...
Molasses—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	3,296	5,151	1,758	2,712
Spanish West Indies	10,058	4,800	5,029	1,900
Other Countries	2,118	23,558	985	12,026
Total Imports	15,472	33,509	7,772	16,638
Total Home Consumption.....	46,140	52,170	...	...
Tallow and Stearine ....cwts	44,357	106,741	100,113	332,969
Tar ....barrels	121	37	117	39
Tea Imports.....lbs	22,425,319	25,178,551	1,560,563	1,676,415
Tea Home Consumption	9,278,008	11,252,942	...	...
Teeth, Elephants', &c..... .....cwts	417	1,401	14,308	37,609
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs, and Regulus.....	2,128	9,690	11,424	51,821
Tobacco—Unmanufactd Imports.....lbs	1,136,727	3,008,244	37,633	149,451
Tobacco—Unmanufactd Home Consumpt.	3,634,919	3,672,014	...	...
Manufac. and Snuff Imports	121,943	302,282	23,086	100,073
Manufac. and Snuff Home Consumption	71,966	79,085	...	...

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Turpentine, common .....cwts	1,248	5,796	499	6,008
Valonia .....tons	501	1,897	8,016	29,471
Watches ... .value £	...	...	12,966	30,536
Wine Imports—Of British Possessions in South Africa ....gallons	6,039	398	755	189
Of Other British Possessions	144	732	14	234
Foreign—From Germany	26,944	464	2,694	108
Holland	14,747	742	6,601	568
France Red	155,934	156,820	48,927	53,460
France White	71,071	16,127	34,646	9,566
Portugal	166,298	349,585	44,932	134,429
Madeira	2,497	4,061	1,498	3,108
Spain Red.....	55,823	104,232	6,048	15,651
Spain White.....	517,277	532,745	159,387	211,072
Italy	31,580	17,480	5,087	3,578
Other Countries	12,543	42,265	1,189	31,698
Total Of Wine,.....	1,060,897	1,225,661	311,778	463,761
Total Red	384,926	617,402	100,401	206,403
Total White	675,971	608,259	211,377	257,358
Wine Entered for Home Consumption— From France Red	163,654	195,233	...	...
From France White.....	82,580	80,408	...	...
Portugal	230,395	222,470	...	...
Spain Red.....	63,413	66,066	...	...
Spain White.....	505,769	519,305	...	...
Other Countries	110,080	144,828	...	...
Total Of wine	1,155,891	1,178,310	...	...
Total Red	463,880	491,504	...	...
Total White.....	692,011	686,806	...	...
Wood & Timber--Hewn--From Russia..loads	1,293	1,056	2,898	2,169
Sweden and Norway	3,231	8,169	6,665	12,050
Germany	2,922	4,405	9,576	14,187
British North America	2,264	8,370	9,334	31,601
Other Countries	2,258	5,606	7,245	15,574
Total	11,968	27,606	35,718	75,581
Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed—From Russia	1,665	1,343	5,099	3,266
Sweden and Norway	6,253	11,001	14,404	24,382
British North America	3,571	22,046	10,356	51,934
Other Countries	230	1,180	702	4,525
Total	11,719	35,570	30,561	84,107

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Wood--*(Con.)*--Staves of all dimensions..loads	219	1,725	1,830	16,012
Mahogany .....tons	99	1,360	1,140	11,186
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Countries in Europe.....lbs	1,392,284	2,390,758	61,761	109,031
British Possessions in South Africa ...	1,977,521	1,058,211	127,715	55,535
British India	501,893	2,221,945	15,684	75,874
Australia	3,601,541	10,331,808	260,478	570,436
Other Countries	1,388,647	1,789,854	34,672	63,419
Total	8,861,886	17,792,576	500,310	874,295
Alpaca, Vicuna, and Llama	238,895	183,682	26,859	20,628
Goats' Wool or Hair	281,266	160,875	51,565	21,096
Woollen Rags, torn up or not, to be used as Wool	1,759,632	1,460,480	18,490	10,995
Woollen Yarn for Weaving, Mixed or not with Silk	586,922	461,116	102,711	45,354

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Woollen Manufactures—Of Goats' Wool or Hair, mixed or not with other Materials .....value £	...	...	4,860	1,713
Of Wool, other than Goats', or of Wool mixed with Cotton — Cloths and Stuffs .....pieces	31,664	27,472	75,129	104,502
Unenumerated.....value £	...	...	16,533	241,227
Yeast, dried ..... cwts	6,955	10,531	13,910	35,775
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes.....tons	469	553	8,911	7,913
Manufactures of, Unenumerated .....cwts	5,608	3,390	6,945	4,206
Value of Articles Imported—Enumerated Articles .....£	...	...	14,966,376	23,021,402
Unenumerated	...	...	1,870,797	2,877,675
Total Value	...	...	16,837,137	25,899,077

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Month ended January 31, 1871, compared with the Corresponding Period of 1870.

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.
Bark, Peruvian .....cwts	1,348	498
Caoutchouc	2,272	1,771
Cocoa.....lbs	153,560	164,995
Cochineal .....cwts	1,651	2,476
Coffee .....lbs	9,008,883	4,700,716
Corn—Wheat .....cwts	19,332	26,889
Wheatmeal or Flour	1,106	37,792
Copper, Unwrought or part Wrought..tons	1,455	99
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, Northern ports .....cwts	...	...
Germany	96,714	49,033
Holland	39,446	14,292
Belgium	44,261	42,771
France	25,543	10,857
Other Countries	7,193	56,515
Total	213,157	173,468
Cotton Manufactures.....value £	22,591	9,725
Currants .....cwts	16,260	7,522
Cutch .....tons	103	19
Gambier.....	533	98
Guano.....	588	181

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.
Gum Lac, all kinds .....cwts	2,367	706
Hemp, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp	4,759	1,883
Jute	28,183	17,850
Hides, and Pieces thereof not Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way dressed —Dry	13,541	9,319
Wet	8,293	5,616
Hops	236	423
Indigo	3,509	3,632
Iron & Steel—Iron—Bars, unwrought..tons	4,030	2,224
Steel—Unwrought	724	348
Oil—Cocoa .....cwts	8,042	2,876
Olive .....tons	81	76
Palm .....cwts	18,934	8,854
Paper—Writing or Printing.....	643	1,327
Unenumerated (except Hangings)	1,126	91
Petroleum, Unrefined and Refined ...tuns	150	178
Quicksilver .....lbs	301,380	224,786
Raisins .....cwts	4,025	1,998
Rice, not in the Husk.....	110,763	81,554
Saltpetre	5,280	109
Seeds—Flax and Linseed .....qrs	1,273	...
Rape	14,346	13,124
Silk—Raw .....lbs	275,618	104,300
Knubs or Husks and Waste .....cwts	665	268
Thrown .....lbs	903	20

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.
Silk Manufactures — Of Countries in Europe—Broadstuffs .....value £	562	9,123
Ribbons	894	1,610
Of Countries out of Eorope	3,679	644
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	78,426	45,613
Pepper	726,446	1,152,243
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed — Rum .....proof gals	74,869	53,056
Brandy	15,954	23,819
Other Sorts	34,183	54,100
Mixed in Bond	82,745	28,965
Sugar—Refined and Candy .....cwts	2,439	5,336
Unrefined	8,098	13,863
Molasses.....	592	573
Tallow and Stearine.....	569	2,588
Tea.....lbs	1,998,192	589,912
Teeth, Elephants', &c.....cwts	398	72
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs, and Regulus	2,965	2,255
Tobacco—Unmanufactured .....lbs	568,664	418,843
Manufactured	86,683	105,076
Wine—Red .....gals	35,833	33,723
White	75,871	37,669
Mixed in Bond	1,171	...
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' .....lbs	2,222,504	1,312,147

III.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom, in the Month ended January 31, 1871, compared with the Corresponding Period of 1870.

1st—Articles Entered by Quantities and Value.

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
			£	£
Alkali—To Russia .....cwts	288	1,350	189	809
Germany	8,985	...	2,493	...
Holland	4,852	748	1,315	208
France	22,424	8,055	7,871	1,903
United States	128,160	140,829	49,320	54,155
Other Countries	48,814	40,057	19,409	18,271
Total	213,523	191,039	80,597	75,346
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores—				
Fire Arms (small).....No.	24,404	41,583	21,397	137,610
Gunpowder .....lbs	1,669,012	821,681	32,360	26,811
Bags and Sacks, Empty, for Packing Merchandise .....doz	175,089	158,104	58,590	55,956
Beer and Ale—To United States .....brls	1,746	1,943	7,962	9,181
British West Indies and Guiana	1,397	1,687	4,980	5,630
British India	25,394	21,633	55,233	63,726
Australia	8,009	5,823	31,124	22,679
Other Countries	12,516	10,310	53,771	47,591
Total	49,062	41,396	163,070	148,807
Books, Printed.....cwts	3,459	3,136	42,129	40,074
Brass, Manufactures of, not being Ordnance	2,834	2,740	13,517	12,794
Butter	3,556	3,651	18,838	22,226
Candles of all Sorts .....lbs	279,127	318,656	9,761	9,921
Carriages—Railway Carriages for Passengers .....No.	19	11	5,882	2,532
Railway Trucks, Waggons, &c.	101	173	7,384	17,323
Cheese .....cwts	2,009	1,075	8,538	4,819
Coal, Coke, Cinders, and Fuel, manufactured —To Russia .....tons	15,592	17,672	7,129	7,956
Sweden	5,502	1,297	2,561	655
Denmark	38,501	9,068	16,139	4,111
Germany	49,732	21,880	20,924	8,781
Holland	5,776	4,624	3,787	1,960
France	191,279	105,677	83,682	47,341
Spain and Canaries	67,204	43,543	36,301	24,073
Italy	71,083	66,444	32,141	29,517
Brazil	21,496	25,359	11,666	14,526
British India	20,623	31,848	12,638	18,168
Other Countries	271,826	232,278	142,539	123,583
Total	758,614	559,690	369,507	280,671

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
			£	£
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, and Slabs—To Holland .....cwts	4,273	599	18,125	2,115
Belgium	2,401	2,060	8,844	7,430
France	2,025	730	7,446	2,467
British India	7,824	700	28,703	2,376
Other Countries	2,961	2,195	11,262	8,461
Total	19,484	6,284	74,380	22,849
Wrought, or Manufactured, unenumerated —To Germany	802	144	3,374	558
Holland	426	10	1,688	53
France	1,815	127	6,369	472
Italy	1,005	740	4,015	2,884
Turkey	4,432	1,932	17,714	7,472
Egypt	3,827	1,209	15,217	7,549
United States	121	63	500	273
British India	16,632	3,029	68,912	11,087
Other Countries	2,814	3,187	11,935	16,263
Total	31,874	11,071	129,724	46,593
Mixed or Yellow Metal Sheathing	21,688	8,724	69,448	28,344
Total of Copper	73,046	26,079	273,552	97,786
Cordage, Cables, and Ropes of Hemp, or like material	5,615	3,805	15,739	11,153
Cotton, Yarn, and Twist—To Russia.....lbs	64,273	22,600	3,914	1,410
Germany	3,517,602	1,425,142	331,761	117,750
Holland	2,986,332	1,685,080	281,275	159,472
France	252,834	45,188	24,303	5,551
Italy	855,530	1,031,900	52,641	59,327
Austrian Territories	342,200	430,600	19,792	23,014
Turkey	719,520	953,400	45,374	50,865
Egypt	1,211,955	316,300	89,862	20,526
China and Hong Kong	179,569	556,600	11,537	29,378
Japan	333,600	490,700	24,274	28,811
British India—Bombay	234,100	431,100	19,870	28,399
Madras	327,044	406,100	23,025	25,017
Bengal	886,420	804,000	64,270	54,309
Straits Settlements	313,200	275,830	23,102	14,410
Ceylon	10,500	81,300	1,305	5,062
Other Countries	1,397,852	578,593	108,380	54,062
Total	13,632,531	9,534,433	1,124,685	677,363

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Germany .....yards	6,080,824	1,780,660	127,209	44,903
Holland	3,611,200	340,220	86,096	6,997
France	3,783,795	1,323,070	92,769	23,638
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	4,642,680	3,807,550	68,952	57,706
Italy	6,300,689	5,393,700	113,182	99,397
Austrian Territories	1,925,250	1,637,400	30,291	26,990
Turkey	21,666,600	15,954,400	381,942	266,144
Egypt	12,973,350	24,556,100	605,426	332,068
West Coast of Africa	2,038,600	338,500	38,293	5,678
United States	18,638,260	14,814,800	426,616	331,689
Foreign West Indies	4,212,750	4,856,200	69,535	74,740
Mexico	1,120,300	3,484,300	19,590	54,324
New Granada	4,186,600	5,490,275	72,542	84,647
Brazil	3,818,164	15,215,500	69,681	266,123
Uruguay	890,900	1,093,520	17,613	21,888
Argentine Confederation	2,238,891	2,539,020	42,675	41,347
Chili	4,036,110	2,527,600	63,786	36,934
Peru	4,298,730	2,869,400	74,730	40,490
China and Hong Kong	14,166,629	41,099,600	267,832	553,813
Japan	1,361,580	4,106,600	23,341	54,100
Java	...	1,097,100	...	19,000
Philippine Islands	2,475,800	1,763,500	45,286	27,775
Gibraltar	1,244,101	1,588,600	23,157	27,818
Malta	543,800	679,000	8,460	9,277
British North America	221,707	166,100	4,434	3,755
West Indies and Guiana	2,589,443	2,337,800	43,822	36,984
Possessions in South Africa	1,086,354	1,065,220	26,646	26,056
British India—Bombay	7,504,175	13,882,250	112,145	179,137
Madras	4,039,063	1,632,000	50,459	21,855
Bengal	37,715,212	36,715,500	515,033	453,593
Straits Settlements	5,050,805	4,025,700	73,742	64,563
Ceylon	1,714,756	4,205,100	32,250	60,156
Australia	1,753,516	1,460,000	38,921	36,774
Other Countries	11,546,698	6,939,060	210,290	117,542
Total: Wholly of Cotton—Unbleached or Bleached	155,428,501	171,847,270	2,375,353	2,365,411
Total: Printed, Dyed, or Coloured	73,140,061	57,634,705	1,475,570	1,094,380
Total: Of Mixed Materials, Cotton predominating	728,770	1,303,350	25,423	48,080
Total	229,297,332	230,785,325	3,876,346	3,507,871
Hosiery—Stockings and Socks...doz. pairs	76,733	74,109	26,681	22,697
Thread for sewing or stitching .....lbs	459,904	343,816	81,342	51,159
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	4,148,041	3,771,645

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
Fish—Herrings—To Germany .....barrels	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	9,653	9,135	10,218	9,709
Total	9,653	9,135	10,218	9,709
Glass—Plate, Rough or Silvered, including Looking Glasses or Mirrors, Framed or not.....sq. ft.	73,167	62,999	7,782	6,043
Flint of all kinds.....cwts	6,484	4,652	18,735	10,776
Bottles and Manufactures of Green or Common Glass	47,341	39,208	23,315	18,975
Other Manufactures, unenumerated	5,346	4,405	6,059	7,094
Hats of all kinds .....dozen	23,576	25,162	35,824	34,221
Horses—To France .....No.	18	1,120	862	29,170
Other Countries	29	64	1,745	2,195
Total	47	1,184	2,607	31,365
Iron and Steel—Iron, pig—To Germany.tons	894	120	2,495	467
Holland	10,511	115	39,442	370
France	456	1,743	26,265	4,328
United States	8,653	8,221	25,342	25,871
Other Countries	16,959	10,320	48,016	33,290
Total	46,473	20,519	141,560	64,326
Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Germany	632	84	5,804	965
Holland	808	32	6,491	310
France	1,044	...	7,707	...
Italy	3,071	3,456	22,208	25,986
Turkey	521	786	3,692	6,587
United States	2,872	3,066	22,001	25,839
British North America	10	428	86	3,145
British India	3,238	1,709	24,754	14,391
Australia	740	591	6,239	4,921
Other Countries	5,184	5,713	41,268	49,244
Total	18,120	15,865	140,250	131,388
Railroad of all sorts—To Russia	908	193	16,329	2,701
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Germany	2,610	28	39,417	636
Holland	1,441	...	10,590	...
France	41	...	1,119	...
Spain and Canaries	2,430	881	19,504	6,632
Austrian Territories	5,000	82	39,224	879
Egypt	502	...	3,568	...
United States	24,610	28,264	179,450	215,985
Spanish West Indies	521	15	4,566	194

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Iron and Steel—Railroad of all sorts—(*Con.*) —To Brazil .....tons	165	1,783	1,512	13,507
Peru	750	217	5,138	1,689
Chili	2,664	233	20,423	2,117
British North America	...	100	...	850
British India	21,070	4,455	170,717	26,137
Australia	1,149	1,118	11,123	10,913
Other Countries	4,791	3,133	36,125	29,571
Total	68,652	40,502	558,805	311,811
Wire of Iron and Steel (except Telegraph Wire) galvanised or not	1,945	1,146	34,432	18,768
Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler and Armour Plates—To Russia	265	147	2,793	2,547
Germany	1,119	41	11,165	475
Holland	524	14	6,462	132
France	404	83	4,984	984
Spain and Canaries	357	239	3,562	2,832
United States	1,873	1,200	17,904	12,766
British North America	8	101	75	1,011
British India	1,808	867	18,810	10,660
Australia	1,063	686	17,136	12,156
Other Countries	4,169	3,502	49,220	41,748
Total	11,590	6,880	132,111	85,311
Tin Plates—To France .....cwts	3,550	541	4,303	981
United States	68,007	72,691	80,090	86,220
British North America	270	122	315	150
Australia	3,813	6,194	4,870	8,094
Other Countries	23,262	19,445	27,642	23,038
Total	98,922	98,993	117,220	118,483
Cast or Wrought and all other Manufacturers (except Ordnance, unenumerated—To Russia .....tons	76	721	1,826	6,422
Germany	728	486	11,280	4,469
Holland	334	40	6,307	1,045
France	441	218	8,029	6,792
Spain and Canaries	654	137	6,174	3,060
United States	803	617	13,408	10,363
British North Ameria	29	144	673	2,049
British Possessions in South Africa	97	116	1,977	2,847
British India	3,002	1,959	43,106	29,982

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Iron and Steel—(*Con.*)—Cast or Wrought, &c.—To Australia .....tons	1,122	928	22,288	13,011
Other Countries	5,002	6,104	67,019	82,122
Total	12,288	11,470	182,087	162,162
Iron, Old, for re-manufacture	6,500	8,578	29,154	39,136
Steel, Unwrought—To France	215	10	7,668	465
United States	596	1,112	19,068	34,676
Other Countries	863	412	26,105	14,430
Total	1,674	1,534	52,841	49,571
Manufactures of Steel or Steel and Iron combined	561	340	32,268	21,581
Total of Iron and Steel	172,749	111,784	1,420,728	1,002,537
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, and Tubing—To Russia	1	10	24	222
France	12	173	208	3,042
United States	860	1,324	16,958	25,795
China and Hong Kong	1,560	746	30,928	14,196
British India	305	93	6,442	2,028
Australia	284	166	5,534	3,292
Other Countries	728	506	14,601	11,646
Total	3,750	3,018	74,695	60,221
Leather—Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed—Unwrought .....cwts	7,007	7,659	61,709	58,670
Wrought—Boots and Shoes— To Australia.....doz pairs	15,119	13,425	43,940	38,083
Other Countries	11,618	21,010	40,172	75,361
Total	26,737	34,435	84,112	113,444
Other Articles unenumerated— To Australia .....lbs	7,199	2,996	3,216	1,012
Other Countries	52,000	389,635	14,661	60,553
Total	59,199	392,631	17,877	61,565
See also Saddlery and Harness.				
Linen and Jute—Yarn— Linen—To Germany	919,176	153,800	72,234	13,229
Holland	331,677	65,400	16,831	3,715

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Linen and Jute—Yarn—*(Con.)*—Linen—To Belgium ....lbs	203,495	66,246	15,296	4,155
France	624,650	3,580	35,223	795
Spain and Canaries	984,080	659,015	55,916	34,133
Gibraltar	...	11,462	...	850
Other Countries	351,020	255,836	17,791	12,319
Total	3,414,098	1,215,339	213,291	69,196
Jute	427,336	487,610	7,343	9,267
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds (except sailcloth)—				
To Russia ....yards	38,753	18,209	2,597	804
Germany	530,412	89,980	19,862	5,302
Holland	70,525	1,900	2,119	60
France	713,973	194,625	29,577	8,810
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	60,457	83,817	1,432	2,150
Spain and Canaries	121,620	115,530	5,612	6,692
Italy	246,014	252,258	10,373	9,057
United States	10,797,060	6,639,974	313,765	212,715
Spanish West Indies	1,725,720	1,107,340	51,220	33,670
Danish West Indies	391,310	351,700	8,928	7,519
Hayti	155,000	64,300	3,542	1,450
Brazil	334,679	382,800	9,722	14,171
Chili	136,130	65,600	3,998	1,340
Peru	256,010	98,600	7,677	2,740
British West Indies and Guiana	281,335	299,374	7,240	6,131
British India	115,457	119,124	3,975	4,029
Australia	383,795	396,826	13,078	12,175
Other Countries	2,042,027	1,375,488	59,974	41,312
Total { Plain, Unbleached, or Bleached	17,548,178	11,081,009	525,113	349,848
Total { Checked, Printed, or Dyed, and Damasks or Diapers	852,099	576,436	29,578	20,279
Total	18,400,277	11,657,445	554,691	370,127
Sailcloth and Sails	195,991	129,467	10,372	8,358
Thread for sewing ....lbs	135,536	159,402	16,025	19,995
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	586,762	404,463
Jute Manufactures of all Kinds....yards	2,869,850	1,758,416	41,676	31,381
Oil—Seed Oil—To Germany....galls	194,183	81,235	23,416	10,090
Holland	92,670	14,700	11,594	1,746
France	185,286	10,150	21,518	1,230
Spain and Canaries	57,658	26,648	7,465	3,573
Austrian Territories	41,667	30,652	5,453	4,135
Brazil	8,748	18,820	1,093	2,463

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Oil—*(Con.)*—To Australia....galls	14,017	10,955	2,208	1,681
British North America	364	138	46	21
Other Countries	185,016	173,496	26,231	23,385
Total	779,609	366,794	98,754	48,328
Paper—Writing or Printing, and Envelopes—To British India ....cwts	1,749	2,052	6,387	6,509
Australia	4,149	4,510	12,199	12,548
Other Countries	1,715	3,267	7,254	10,083
Total	7,613	9,829	25,840	29,140
Other kinds, expect Hangings and Articles of Papier-Mâché—To British India	555	216	1,135	502
Australia	1,102	678	1,947	1,328
Other Countries	1,999	1,059	5,583	2,539
Total	3,656	1,953	8,665	4,639
Total of Paper	11,269	11,782	34,505	33,509
Rags (except Woollen), and other Materials for making Paper ....tons	1,630	1,413	23,985	24,753
Salt—Rock and White—To Russia	120	160	57	112
United States	15,097	24,462	7,169	10,800
British North America	691	60	240	67
British India	10,560	19,286	4,904	9,191
Other Countries	11,176	15,424	6,091	9,157
Total	37,644	59,392	18,461	29,327
Silk Manufactures, wholly of Silk—Broad Stuffs of Silk or Satin—To France.yards	3,000	712	437	77
Egypt	49,932	46,383	10,936	7,966
United States	53,930	110,845	13,392	32,699
British India	4,817	6,316	596	638
Australia	14,096	5,636	2,344	1,148
Other Countries	13,857	33,674	3,179	7,040
Total	139,632	203,566	30,884	49,568
Soap ....cwts	8,261	6,368	12,963	9,265
Sprits, British and Irish—To France...galls	709	290	89	36
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	121	...	16	...
Turkey	13,147	3,005	1,658	376
United States	3,937	7,132	492	892
British North America	789	7,074	99	885

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Spirits, British and Irish—(*Con.*)—To Australia ....gals	8,883	20,828	1,110	2,603
Other Countries	54,649	61,555	6,852	6,952
Total	82,235	99,884	10,316	11,744
Sugar, Refined and Candy....cwts	21,328	47,857	39,391	77,981
Tin, Uunwrought—To Russia	382	165	2,164	1,070
France	1,288	809	7,086	3,616
Turkey	1,590	1,012	9,162	6,766
United States	1,670	814	8,944	5,467
Other Countries	2,188	1,426	12,554	9,527
Total	7,118	4,226	39,910	26,446
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—To Germany...lbs	45,143	55,000	4,148	3,820
Belgium	117,055	94,956	8,222	6,320
France	123,482	2,860	9,093	145
United States	82,747	146,354	2,635	7,557
Other Countries	39,066	14,791	2,492	1,195
Total	407,493	313,961	26,590	19,037
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia ...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1,930,242	966,138	267,801	112,734
Holland	747,582	189,780	112,129	22,716
Belgium	121,157	99,559	11,013	13,040
France	269,786	32,971	32,412	4,352
Other Countries	53,065	9,124	5,688	1,397
Total	3,121,832	1,297,572	429,043	154,239
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Woollens—Cloths, Coatings, Duffels, &c., of all kinds of Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials—To Germany ....yards	70,968	175,784	16,265	37,562
Holland	51,848	2,540	8,386	549
France	579,278	866,057	73,403	95,638
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira....	17,139	10,898	2,952	1,692
Italy	26,947	76,002	3,927	10,273
United States	513,358	745,911	95,620	147,676
Brazil	86,197	131,859	8,419	12,111
Uruguay	57,100	25,514	6,766	2,910
Argentine Confederation	140,090	68,840	16,425	8,600
Chili	122,264	45,390	19,258	6,270
Peru	125,230	74,120	15,293	9,150
China and Hong Kong	52,316	172,710	9,423	16,065
British North America	10,940	890	1,418	197
India	24,844	44,256	4,351	6,056
Australia	59,640	51,688	11,872	7,853

Principal Articles.		Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
				£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—(*Con.*)—To Other Countries.....yards		38,438	243,475	49,101	39,157
Total. All Wool	yards	1,423,185	1,514,453	242,165	274,030
	lbs	1,206,659	1,363,983		
Total. Wool Mixed with other Materials	yards	833,412	1,221,481	100,714	127,679
	lbs	651,681	917,694		
Total. Total	yards	2,256,597	2,735,934	342,879	401,759
	lbs	1,858,340	2,281,677		
Worsted Stuffs, all Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials — To Germany ....yards		4,161,026	2,721,901	369,967	193,201
Holland		1,119,350	69,800	71,418	3,501
Belgium		670,070	699,540	60,509	48,200
France		2,164,160	366,851	173,169	23,843
Italy		809,690	850,481	29,065	29,734
United States		7,635,640	9,255,800	309,141	327,999
China and Hong Kong		1,004,668	756,350	56,001	37,513
Japan		33,840	66,210	834	2,923
British North America		16,800	82,920	743	2,051
India		40,416	80,852	2,793	3,362
Australia		377,864	519,531	18,425	21,768
Other Countries		1,941,019	1,117,327	79,381	45,615
Total. All Wool	yards	2,972,754	1,045,904	159,992	61,156
	lbs	931,880	394,642		
Total. Wool Mixed with other Materials	yards	17,001,789	15,541,659	1,011,454	678,554
	lbs	5,414,155	3,525,074		
Total. Total	yards	19,974,543	16,587,563	1,171,446	739,710
	lbs	6,346,035	3,919,716		
Blankets and Blanketing.....	yards	541,286	1,165,002	46,964	123,689
	lbs	534,788	1,545,334		
Flannels	yards	490,052	613,283	26,094	30,909
	lbs	166,493	191,812		
Carpets, not being Rugs — To Germany ....yards		3,739	8,757	613	1,435
Holland		25,573	552	4,277	85
France		41,510	970	6,393	176
Spain and Canaries....		2,510	350	293	85
United States		574,222	547,605	83,222	86,002
Chili		26,620	2,780	4,285	450
British North America		...	660	...	53
Australia		39,032	21,362	5,085	3,244
Other Countries		88,786	67,711	13,305	10,027
Total	yards	801,992	650,747	117,473	101,557
	lbs	1,258,286	1,121,263		
Zinc or Spelter, unwrought or wrought...cwts		9,722	6,331	9,228	6,031

2nd—Articles Entered at Value.

Principal Articles.	1870.	1870.
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	8,598	6,389
British North America	890	1,885
Possessions in South Africa	23,633	23,319
India	3,558	4,158
Australia	50,692	55,812
Other Countries	59,624	100,419
Total	146,995	191,982
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	37,366	136,329
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	45,033	40,916
Chemical Products, or Preparations, unenumerated	78,201	58,578
Cotton Manufactures—Lace and Patent Net	83,258	93,063
Hosiery	39,720	48,442
Other Manufactures, unenumerated	40,694	48.413
Earthen and China Ware, Parian and Porcelain (except Red Pottery and Brown Stoneware)—To Germany	4,039	169
France	1,624	59
United States	59,104	36,953
Brazil	7,951	6,427
British North America	132	1,094
India	6,509	4,381
Australia	6,927	3,473
Other Countries	34,446	18,909
Total	120,732	71,465
Fish	25,140	17,547
Haberdashery and Millinery, including Embroidery and Needlework—To Germany	7,718	4,183
France	7,293	3,791
Egypt	18,768	24,129
United States	146,391	162,382
Channel Islands	11,353	7,008
British North America	3,873	3,200

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Haberdashery, &c.—*(Con.)*—British West Indies and Guiana	9,784	8,377
Possessions in South Africa	31,542	23,779
India	5,768	7,705
Australia	42,443	39,568
Other Countries	47,980	51,694
Total	332,913	335,826
Hardware and Cutlery, unenumerated—To Russia	3,373	1,103
Germany	19,188	3,822
Holland	8,155	249
France	8,688	5,502
Spain and Canaries	4,829	5,582
United States	49,398	44,506
Spanish West Indies	2,668	5,480
Brazil	14,973	16,848
Argentine Confederation	12,577	12,234
British North America	527	856
India	16,539	11,638
Australia	27,795	14,537
Other Countries	82,179	60,946
Total	250,889	183,303
Linen Manufactures, unenumerated	5,674	5,983
Machinery and Millwork—Steam Engines—To Russia	60	700
France	6,180	250
Spain and Canaries	4,436	1,003
Egypt	47,122	20,158
Brazil	11,628	976
British India	13,150	5,232
Australia	5,783	7,922
Other Countries	54,569	31,633
Total	142,928	67,874
Other Descriptions—To Russia	2,063	3,769
Germany	38,925	6,087
Holland	11,838	731
Belgium	8,698	5,232
France	40,446	4,218
Spain and Canaries	7,355	9,810
Egypt	3,087	3,808

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Machinery, &c.—*(Con.)*—Other descriptions—To British India	15,252	20,678
Australia	10,683	7,675
Other Countries	51,506	46,617
Total	190,123	107,625
Painters' Colours and Materials, unenumerated	49,470	42,976
Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, and Oilman's Stores, unenumerated	35,529	21,912
Plate and Plated Gilt Wares	8,927	8,986
Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	1,309	1,255
British India	1,781	1,204
Australia	8,385	3,622
Other Countries	8,305	53,240
Total	19,780	59,321
Silk—Thrown, Twist, and Yarn—To Germany	10,128	1,280
Holland	63,850	1,938
Belgium	8,380	76,407
France	24,014	22,343
Other Countries	5,058	6,801
Total	111,430	108,049
Silk Manufactures—Wholly of Silk—Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Shawls—To France	2,149	3,277
Egypt	6,582	2,652
New Granada	1,339	1,166
Other Countries	3,757	7,008
Total	13,827	14,103
Ribbons of all Kinds—To France	1,560	27
Egypt	1,252	2,530
United States	2,267	6,485
British North America	...	...
Australia	644	1,210

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Silk Manufactures—*(Con.)*—Ribbons of all Kinds—Other Countries	758	699
Total	6,481	10,951
Other Articles of Silk only—To Germany	2,869	1,928
France	2,613	210
United States	5,157	18,584
Other Countries	8,414	25,988
Total	19,053	46,710
Manufactures of Silk and other Materials—To Germany	3,653	699
France	1,947	109

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Silk Manufactrs.--*(Con.)*--Manufac. of Silk & other Materials--To United States	17,367	26,007
Other Countries	3,642	3,468
Total	26,609	30,283
Total of Silk Manufactures	96,854	151,615
Stationery other than Paper—To United States	3,823	3,784
British India	2,742	3,127
Egypt	4,431	1,738
Australia	4,864	4,847
Other Countries	16,730	9,430
Total	32,590	22,926

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Telegraphic Wires and Apparatus	14,604	51,749
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Hosiery of Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials	14,356	16,762
Small Wares and unenumerated Manufactures of Wool or Worsted	26,865	36,039
Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	1,746,077	1,450,425
Declared Value of British and Irish Produce Exported—Enumerated Articles	13,235,047	10,891,738
Unenumerated Articles	688,138	566,301
Total Value	13,923,185	11,458,039

IV.—An Account of the Declared Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Month ended January 31, 1871, compared with the Corresponding Period of 1870.

Countries.	Gold.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Germany	487	...	190	...
Holland	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	5,440	...	910,527
France	786	5,465	609,339	53,913
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	...	...	...	30,000
Spain and Canaries	...	187	...	...
Gibraltar	6,176	4,735	...	...
Malta	8,757	13,899	...	...
Turkey	47	4,860	...	...
Egypt	...	3,000	27,895	136,424
West Coast of Africa	12,099	9,496	4,536	5,625
British Possessions in South Africa	...	200	...	...
China (includ. Hong Kong)	...	...	...	...
Australia	733,365	1,103,645	9,976	...
British North America	3,503	1,000	20,014	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	135,253	108,835	33,078	500
Brazil	44,402	42,551	1,129	50,175
United States	13,132	99,305	...	...
Other Countries	44,421	43,018	1,620	9,338
Total of Gold	1,002,428	1,445,636	707,777	1,196,502

Countries.	Silver.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	1,050
Germany	...	[illegible]	98	...
Holland	4,232	...	157,663	20,000
Belgium	...	1,800	10,939	421,063
France	30,165	3,521	38,830	25,987
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	3,474	2,696	...	...
Spain and Canaries	102	...	...	20,000
Gibraltar	5,655	2,648	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	60	...	...
Egypt	1,825	5,841	53,067	48,840
West Coast of Africa	...	400	4,736	28
British Possessions in South Africa	81	250	...	...
China (includ. Hong Kong)	...	548,632	28,062	...
Australia	...	...	...	...
British North America	...	...	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	180,659	160,361	8,924	8,054
Brazil	3,446	1,000	...	...
United States	89,428	437,329	...	600
Other Countries	1,269	352,661	7,952	...
Total of Silver	320,336	1,520,199	310,271	545,622

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	1,050
Germany	487	3,000	288	...
Holland	4,232	...	157,663	20,000
Belgium	...	7,240	10,939	1,331,590
France	30,951	8,986	648,169	79,900
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	3,474	2,696	...	30,000
Spain and Canaries	102	187	...	20,000
Gibraltar	11,831	7,383	...	...
Malta	8,757	13,899	...	...
Turkey	47	4,920	...	...
Egypt	1,825	8,841	80,962	185,264
West Coast of Africa	12,099	9,896	9,272	5,653
British Possessions in South Africa	81	450	...	...
China (includ. Hong Kong)	...	548,632	28,062	...
Australia	733,365	1,103,645	9,976	...
British North America	3,503	1,000	20,014	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	315,912	269,196	42,002	8,554
Brazil	47,848	43,551	1,129	50,175
United States	102,560	536,634	...	600
Other Countries	45,690	395,679	9,572	9,338
Total of Gold and Silver	1,322,764	2,965,835	1,018,048	1,742,124

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

(GRATIS.)

Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the Two Months ended February 28, 1871.

I.—An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, showing the Consumption of Duty-Paying Articles, in the Two Months ended February 28, 1871, compared with the Corresponding Period of 1870.

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
			£	£
Alkali ....cwts	1,573	11,786	2,320	12,858
Animals, Living—Oxen and Bulls ....No.	14,530	9,858	264,205	172,012
Cows	2,151	1,721	33,769	24,924
Calves	1,717	1,097	8,467	4,433
Sheep and Lambs	60,511	28,429	115,602	56,629
Swine	12,827	2,724	49,925	8,369
Bacon ....cwts	68,987	171,093	206,778	436,117
Bark—For tanners' and dyers' use	31,441	17,751	9,397	7,589
Peruvian	2,061	2,642	17,313	46,570
Beef—Salted	19,957	57,303	39,558	133,016
Fresh or slightly Salted	2,379	246	6,661	743
Bones, whether burnt or not, or as animal charcoal—For Manure ....tons	7,840	11,623	49,222	75,580
Brimstone ....cwts	114,440	146,061	43,525	48,356
Bristles ....lbs	42,277	71,896	6,209	13,642
Butter ....cwts	119,943	175,047	707,514	891,073
Caoutchouc	12,467	22,123	135,325	245,350
Cheese	51,847	101,987	171,898	313,266
Chemical Manufactures and Products unenumerated ....value £	...	...	45,748	88,284
Clocks ....No.	32,547	32,290	36,130	13,460
Cochineal ....cwts	5,614	12,790	69,064	178,289
Cocoa { Imports ....lbs	895,151	2,964,636	23,322	66,386
Cocoa { Home Consumption	1,198,349	1,239,557		
Coffee—From Ceylon	1,979,827	6,649,131	57,635	185,008
Other British Possessions	1,908,058	2,706,314	48,257	67,500
Brazil	1,007,071	5,520,336	25,280	147,416
Central America	7,446	150	186	8
Other countries	292,755	3,422,791	7,047	82,191
Total { Imports	5,195,157	18,298,722	138,405	482,123
Total { Home Consumption	4,376,917	6,044,560		

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
			£	£
Copper—Ore—From Spain ....tons	589	2,131	5,419	19,488
Chili	368	687	5,888	12,356
Australia	440	2,052	3,520	14,978
Other countries	2,391	3,231	35,552	57,382
Total	3,788	8,101	50,379	104,204
Regulus—From Chili	3,020	3,401	87,580	113,220
Other countries	433	491	12,557	20,656
Total	3,453	3,892	100,137	133,876
Unwrought, or part Wrought—From Chili	2,424	3,779	165,589	248,250
Australia	322	1,314	20,928	96,852
Other countries	408	1,252	27,108	80,882
Total	3,154	6,345	213,625	425,984
Corn—Wheat—From Russia ....cwts	2,564,962	2,065,978	1,132,358	1,161,197
Denmark	45,174	1,520	20,796	930
Germany	333,047	32,555	172,053	19,461
France	8,431	28,286	4,104	15,741
Austrian Territories	14,629	7,771	6,644	5,410
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	114,747	170,187	48,294	91,859
Egypt	84,773	...	36,029	...
United States	1,897,645	2,517,113	932,925	1,479,126
Chili	...	21,305	...	10,805
British North America	66,173	129,279	30,605	76,695
Other countries	53,666	7,770	23,782	4,430
Total	5,183,247	4,981,764	2,407,590	2,866,054
Barley	1,286,626	858,742	475,882	326,122
Oats	1,014,488	369,902	342,489	135,690
Peas	143,595	34,669	53,754	14,126
Beans	227,219	327,257	90,984	150,630

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Corn—(*Con.*)—Indian Corn or Maize...cwts	2,556,551	1,266,386	810,816	489,030
Wheat Meal and Flour—From Germany..	160,027	24,917	101,075	20,978
France	190,395	1,170	129,463	734
United States	356,232	534,699	220,326	422,964
British North America	4,485	1,777	2,785	1,540
Other countries	55,955	115,484	35,359	109,056
Total	767,094	678,047	489,007	555,272
Indian Corn Meal	1,043	964	478	1,003
Cotton Raw—from United States .....cwts	977,544	2,779,653	5,400,044	9,802,976
Brazil	109,937	125,764	609,234	471,101
Turkey	21,720	3,429	104,387	12,739
Egypt	236,045	450,473	1,371,877	1,856,055
British India	116,186	350,436	483,893	1,025,332
Other Countries	11,617	58,757	62,584	218,644
Total	1,473,049	3,768,512	8,032,019	13,386,847
Cotton Manufactures.....value £	...	...	151,938	203,635
Currants { Imports .....cwts	66,429	69,735	79,485	87,310
Currants { Home Consumption	35,027	84,345		
Cutch .....tons	1	745	25	14,740
Eggs .....great hundreds	324,384	124,883	128,690	53,064
Fish, Cured or Salted.....cwts	165,198	57,307	129,827	66,635
Flax—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russsia .....cwts	90,379	42	215,735	84
Germany	26,587	1,336	63,453	2,052
Holland	29,299	22,020	94,500	56,149
Belgium	36,837	48,271	115,085	114,371
Other Countries	7,302	16,767	12,941	23,597
Total	190,404	88,436	501,714	226,253

Quantities of Corn and Wheat Flour Imported in the Six Months from

	Sept. 1, 1868, to Feb. 28, 1869.		Sept. 1, 1869, to Feb. 28, 1870.		Sept. 1, 1870, to Feb. 28, 1871.	
	cwts. =	qrs.	cwts. =	qrs.	cwts. =	qrs.
Wheat	14,726,240	3,398,363	22,689,514	5,236,042	16,228,943	3,745,138
Wheat Flour	2,049,379	591,167	3,181,166	917,644	2,275,443	656,376
Barley	6,300,807	1,764,226	4,064,770	1,138,136	3,095,372	866,703
Oats	3,101,108	1,127,676	5,235,277	1,903,737	3,992,984	1,451,994
Peas	727,151	161,590	678,350	150,744	382,607	85,023
Beans	1,583,375	369,454	924,589	215,738	841,049	196,245
Indian Corn	6,998,920	1,633,081	10,164,990	2,371,831	8,025,030	1,872,506

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Gambier.....tons	2,091	4,588	44,984	70,481
Glass—Window and German Sheet, including Shades and Cylinders .....cwts	41,832	55,568	29,283	43,491
Flint	5,962	6,502	16,896	16,103
Plate, silvered or not	3,329	2,460	16,007	8,569
Manufactures unenumerated, and Old Broken	10,883	9,651	31,912	29,885
Guano .....tons	20,608	55,407	252,795	650,962
Gum—Arabic .....cwts	2,988	11,266	13,746	41,193
Lac, Seed, Shell, Stick, and Dye	5,305	5,697	28,077	32,325
Gutta Percha	4,452	1,137	56,096	7,824
Hams	3,825	4,484	14,040	15,369
Hats or Bonnets of Straw .....lbs	42,110	25,971	52,875	20,339
Hemp—Dressed, Undressed, and Tow or Codilla of—From Russia .....cwts	12,250	...	19,813	...
Italy	40,211	52,247	78,525	95,762
Austrian Territories	2,667	8,756	5,172	17,523
British India	471	3,526	820	4,544
Philippine Islands	4,421	27,300	13,042	65,532
Other Countries	2,095	10,341	3,810	15,928
Total	62,115	102,170	121,182	199,289
Hides, and Pieces thereof—Not Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way Dressed—Dry—From British India	23,270	57,578	95,019	192,944
Other Countries	4,146	24,898	17,109	85,444
Total	27,416	82,476	112,128	278,388
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	17,852	32,579	47,903	90,063
Brazil	288	6,030	773	12,030
Australia	1,173	7,676	2,668	15,878
Other Countries	13,247	18,513	30,134	37,306
Total	32,560	64,798	81,478	155,277
Tanned, Tawed, &c., or in any way dressed.lbs	597,812	1,423,646	41,739	96,736
Hops .....cwts	21,709	30,842	95,089	97,091
Indigo	10,539	26,063	348,143	774,001
Iron and Steel—Iron—Bars Unwrought.tons	3,164	1,414	28,954	14,537
Iron Manufactures .....cwts	42,245	39,807	37,318	58,680
Steel—Unwrought .....tons	663	522	9,573	7,238
Jute .....cwts	268,056	455,354	258,484	486,675
Lard	27,144	110,348	89,488	310,360
Lead, Pig and Sheet .....tons	6,935	8,755	124,682	180,011
Leather Manufactures—				
Boots and Shoes .....doz pairs	3,800	4,856	13,176	20,844
Gloves, of Leather	135,091	179,524	175,618	220,989

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Madder .....cwts	3,591	20,997	8,871	56,280
Root	13,764	44,498	37,976	113,466
Garancine	2,876	3,132	18,694	27,489
Meat, Unenumerated—Salted or Fresh	6,732	5,942	18,850	17,141
Preserved otherwise than by Salting	4,265	23,303	12,358	76,696
Nitre, Cubic (Nitrate of Cuba).....	50,799	301,829	41,694	225,805
Oil—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti...tuns	1,624	2,304	70,402	118,879
Palm .....cwts	72,498	191,082	137,636	339,619
Cocoa-nut	13,287	17,105	27,251	29,827
Olive .....tuns	2,308	6,123	130,194	300,694
Seed, of all kinds.....	1,808	1,346	75,634	50,806
Turpentine .....cwts	6,277	8,991	9,453	15,811
Oil Seed Cakes .....tons	13,943	28,957	118,604	273,916
Oranges and Lemons.....bushels	521,128	665,455	159,204	834,823
Paper—For Printing or Writing—From Belgium .....cwts	9,390	16,861	24,101	48,685
Holland	1,613	258	4,140	379
Sweden	2,276	1,719	5,841	2,595
France	1,694	1,544	4,348	6,204
Other Countres	834	2,226	2,141	8,231
Total	15,807	22,608	40,571	66,094
Other kinds (except Hangings)—from Belgium .....value £	...	...	4,410	9,709
Holland	...	...	3,582	2,020
France	...	...	6,581	1,776
Other Countries	...	...	3,182	10,554
Total	...	...	17,755	24,059
Petroleum, Unrefined and Refined .....tuns	1,238	10,207	25,287	180,654
Pork—Salted (not Hams) .....cwts	22,146	62,416	64,902	154,324
Fresh	5,853	10,625	16,999	27,038
Potatoes	94,811	1,225	14,222	333
Poultry and Game, alive or dead (including Rabbits.....value £	...	...	19,885	27,705
Pyrites of Iron or Copper, or sulphur Ore .....tons	33,249	74,539	92,664	193,250
Quicksilver .....lbs	...	958,031	...	134,713
Rags and other Materials for making Paper —Linen and Cotton Rags .....tons	1,740	1,916	28,658	28,704
Esparto and other Vegetable Fibres	9,162	21,985	67,977	200,203
Raisins { Imports .....cwts	30,036	22,551	42,676	38,613
Raisins { Home Consumption...	17,399	22,439		
Rice, not in the husk	94,114	333,450	43,919	173,590

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Rosin .....cwts	119,200	98,375	58,158	36,399
Saltpetre	15,948	63,927	17,910	83,450
Seeds—Clover and Grass	55,038	96,083	158,460	264,289
Cotton.....tons	8,961	43,055	79,076	391,975
Flax and Linseed .....qrs	85,571	177,379	228,753	521,138
Rape	27,416	74,398	78,765	211,794
Silk—Raw—From China ... .lbs	60,804	435,890	73,519	431,285
British India.....	6,860	98,019	7.803	99,962
Egypt, in transit from China, India, and Japan	875,538	458,046	1,058,416	519,700
Other Countries	176,588	138,772	262,414	168,646
Total	1,119,790	1,130,727	1,402,152	1,219,593
Knubs or Husks of Silk, and Waste...cwts	2,964	4,901	49,797	83,835
Thrown, Dyed, or Undyed—From France .....lbs	13,535	9,272	31,776	12,943
Other Countries	1,861	24,309	4,328	37,112
Total	15,396	33,581	36,104	50,055
Silk Manufactures—Of Countries in Europe Broad Stuffs—From France...value £	...	...	850,401	313,414
Belgium	...	...	107,681	368,266
Other Countries	...	...	17,335	7,659
Total	...	...	975,417	689,339
Ribbons, Silk, or Satin — From France .....value £	...	...	333,886	51,035
Other Countries	...	...	24,901	124,035
Total	...	...	358,787	175,070
Ribbons, other kinds — From Belgium .....value £	...	...	19,457	76,395
Other Countries	...	...	3,975	3,878
Total	...	...	23,432	80,273
Plush used for making Hats.....	...	...	16,692	19,710
Of Countries out of Europe.....	...	...	27,360	34,688
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	167,763	228,348	20,840	26,282
Ginger .....cwts	1,152	90	1,459	130
Pepper .....lbs	2,758,771	2,563,370	50,212	53,514

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed—				
Rum ..... Imports .....proof gallons	526,731	772,190	66,616	109,832
Rum ..... Home Consumption.....	727,853	799,885		
Brandy ..... Imports	1,031,733	1,407,336	326,261	513,080
Brandy ..... Home Consumption.....	524,214	610,519		
Other Sorts Imports	311,244	124,858	24,204	18,090
Other Sorts Home Consumption.....	154,352	177,825		
Sugar -Refined and Candy... Imports .....cwts	194,753	104,704	316,581	179,873
Sugar -Refined and Candy... Home Consumption.....	185,848	176,750		
Unrefined, Imports—From British West Indies and Guiana	159,365	305,885	208,481	411,361
British India.....	14,993	40,423	14,293	39,691
Mauritius	161,413	54,622	214,423	87,295
Spanish West Indies	246,186	51,903	297,247	65,221
Brazil	165,185	154,608	188,693	189,507
Java and Philippine Islands	60,904	135,134	76,013	156,529
Other Countries	441,140	802,752	528,239	1,017,210
Total	1,249,186	1,545,327	1,527,389	1,966,814
Unrefined, entered for Home Consumption —1st Class.....	28,841	55,804	...	...
2nd Class	582,581	655,580	...	...
3rd Class	362,838	375,180	...	...
4th Class	730,333	876,090	...	...
Total	1,704,593	1,962,654	...	...
Molasses—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	9,258	10,542	5,037	5,622
Spanish West Indies	10,058	5,330	5,029	2,192
Other Countries	8,826	32,154	4,609	16,793
Total Imports	28,142	48,026	14,675	24,607
Total Home Consumption.....	89,603	112,079		
Tallow and Stearine ....cwts	99,363	298,285	223,955	617,953
Tar ....barrels	2,702	63	2,456	69
Tea Imports.....lbs	32,364,779	46,227,972	2,228,654	3,062,977
Tea Home Consumption	15,258,954	21,186,678		
Teeth, Elephants', &c..... .....cwts	1,377	2,217	48,788	58,001
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs, and Regulus.....	11,122	24,409	62,769	151,081
Tobacco—Unmanufactd Imports.....lbs	2,356,952	5,388,613	77,629	252,582
Tobacco—Unmanufactd Home Consumpt.	6,833,449	6,929,759		
Manufac. and Snuff Imports	279,458	630,630	50,953	203,594
Manufac. and Snuff Home Consumption	137,158	149,933		

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Turpentine, common .....cwts	5,450	8,721	2,180	10,004
Valonia .....tons	3,714	4,386	59,424	59,643
Watches ... .value £	...	...	27,704	78,768
Wine Imports—Of British Possessions in South Africa .....gallons	11,963	2,519	1,496	611
Of Other British Possessions	1,072	2,753	107	805
Foreign—From Germany	41,331	929	4,132	332
Holland	16,330	10,200	7,318	9,044
France Red	324,238	383,577	102,924	125,238
France White	133,508	40,065	64,824	18,367
Portugal	446,870	547,716	118,519	204,285
Madeira	6,974	7,505	4,185	5,269
Spain Red.....	82,946	194,787	8,874	30,411
Spain White.....	1,115,294	1,031,209	338,791	411,503
Italy	49,058	118,981	7,647	22,319
Other Countries	20,738	96,632	2,005	72,257
Total Of Wine.....	2,250,322	2,436,873	660,822	900,441
Total Red	863,945	...	231,043	...
Total White	1,386,377	...	429,779	...
Wine Entered for Home Consumption— From France Red	338,574	432,368	...	...
From France White	151,109	56,574	...	...
Portugal	422,353	483,981	...	...
Spain Red	128,260	126,113	...	...
Spain White.....	925,146	992,771	...	...
Other Countries	205,420	280,208	...	...
Total Of wine	2,170,862	2,372,015	...	...
Total Red	900,410	1,054,163	...	...
Total White.....	1,270,452	1,317,852	...	...
Wood & Timber--Hewn--From Russia..loads	1,511	1,903	3,371	3,296
Sweden and Norway	8,767	13,792	18,654	22,523
Germany	4,670	6,220	15,384	20,622
British North America	5,968	11,583	24,212	42,082
Other Countries	9,473	24,281	31,123	78,834
Total	30,389	57,779	92,744	167,357
Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed—From Russia	4,017	1,879	12,302	4,535
Sweden and Norway	18,676	15,098	42,668	32,050
British North America	13,785	28,308	39,985	71,317
Other Countries	762	2,944	2,348	9,347
Total	37,240	48,229	97,303	117,249

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Wood--*(Con.)*--Staves of all dimensions..loads	3,393	4,282	28,584	31,221
Mahogany .....tons	1,487	2,489	11,547	21,680
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Countries in Europe..... .....lbs	1,793,628	5,238,471	82,554	247,293
British Possessions in South Africa ...	3,672,672	4,879,950	237,194	267,260
British India	860,184	3,363,238	26,881	117,707
Australia	15,851,544	26,277,514	1,026,612	1,432,624
Other Countries	1,664,272	3,999,045	44,790	132,875
Total	23,842,300	43,758,218	1,418,031	2,197,759
Alpaca, Vicuna, and Llama	238,895	355,460	26,859	37,680
Goats' Wool or Hair	449,823	449,147	82,466	44,128
Woollen Rags, torn up or not, to be used as Wool	4,200,672	3,533,488	43,721	27,910
Woollen Yarn for Weaving, Mixed or not with Silk	1,064,686	1,214,553	186,321	107,804

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Woollen Manufactures—Of Goats' Wool or Hair, mixed or not with other Materials .....value £	...	...	7,553	2,921
Of Wool, other than Goats', or of Wool mixed with Cotton — Cloths and Stuffs .....pieces	70,238	57,089	178,498	224,796
Unenumerated..... .....value £	...	...	78,226	508,296
Yeast, dried ..... cwts	16,201	20,162	32,402	61,040
Zinc, Crude, in Cakes.....tons	912	3,473	17,328	76,157
Manufactures of, Unenumerated .....cwts	17,864	16,109	21,525	19,938
Value of Articles Imported—Enumerated Articles .....£	...	...	31,302,837	45,321,613
Unenumerated	...	...	3,912,855	5,665,202
Total Value	...	...	35,215,692	50,986,815

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Two Months ended February 28, 1871, compared with the Corresponding Period of 1870.

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.
Bark, Peruvian .....cwts	2,155	3,135
Caoutchouc	4,641	7,419
Cocoa.....lbs	795,530	817,981
Cochineal .....cwts	2,844	4,886
Coffee .....lbs	15,644,805	17,512,684
Corn—Wheat .....cwts	31,376	60,207
Wheatmeal or Flour	1,339	262,588
Copper, Unwrought or part Wrought..tons	3,010	509
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, Northern ports .....cwts	...	11,691
Germany	135,626	107,634
Holland	53,276	50,787
Belgium	68,603	81,946
France	41,427	43,443
Other Countries	15,208	119,842
Total	314,140	415,343
Cotton Manufactures.....value £	32,801	29,102
Currants .....cwts	23,789	13,388
Cutch .....tons	168	75
Gambier.....	651	427
Guano.....	925	475

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.
Gum Lac, all kinds .....cwts	4,029	2,209
Hemp, and Tow or Codilla of Hemp	7,920	5,334
Jute	78,889	55,573
Hides, and Pieces thereof not Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or in any way dressed —Dry	33,414	32,144
Wet	11,583	12,336
Hops	317	446
Indigo	5,410	9,529
Iron & Steel—Iron—Bars,unwrought..tons	4,930	3,547
Steel—Unwrought	1,107	432
Oil—Cocoa .....cwts	15,633	6,827
Olive .....tons	153	118
Palm .....cwts	29,209	21,788
Paper—Writing or Printing.....	1,849	2,714
Unenumerated (except Hangings)	1,739	198
Petroleum, Unrefined and Refined ...tuns	167	399
Quicksilver .....lbs	558,109	322,560
Raisins ....cwts	10,010	4,849
Rice, not in the Husk.....	222,734	255,506
Saltpetre	11,215	2,371
Seeds—Flax and Linseed .....qrs	2,363	7,612
Rape	22,950	33,523
Silk—Raw .....lbs	579,761	261,771
Knubs or Husks and Waste .....cwts	1,295	271
Thrown .....lbs	7,443	3,862

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.
Silk Manufactures — Of Countries in Europe—Broadstuffs .....value £	3,405	30,277
Ribbons	894	8,204
Of Countries out of Eorope	8,385	1,301
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	119,752	120,698
Pepper	1,700,401	2,022,461
Spirits, not Sweetened or Mixed — Rum .....proof gals	167,189	106,439
Brandy	54,426	57,011
Other Sorts	61,197	91,798
Mixed in Bond	188,121	118,909
Sugar—Refined and Candy .....cwts	4,744	10,841
Unrefined	20,530	29,093
Molasses	957	2,114
Tallow and Stearine.....	1,756	5,369
Tea.....lbs	3,589,451	1,775,127
Teeth, Elephants', &c.....cwts	1,061	170
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs, and Regulus	4,224	6,803
Tobacco—Unmanufactured .....lbs	1,236,198	1,479,900
Manufactured	173,686	205,355
Wine—Red .....gals	77,885	68,341
White	141,654	90,817
Mixed in Bond	1,639	830
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' .....lbs	4,902,658	6,644,942

III.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures from the United Kingdom in the Two Months ended February 28, 1871, compared with the Corresponding Period of 1870.

1st—Articles Entered by Quantities and Value.

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
			£	£
Alkali—To Russia .....cwts	298	4,891	194	2,749
Germany	23,899	2,405	5,857	703
Holland	10,532	2,416	2,776	847
France	38,629	25,856	13,691	6,301
United States	309,312	271,013	118,069	106,943
Other Countries	88,205	93,249	34,252	41,618
Total	470,875	399,830	174,839	159,161
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores—				
Fire Arms (small).....No.	50,580	87,696	46,363	275,576
Gunpowder .....lbs	3,178,548	2,768,763	64,584	71,664
Bags and Sacks, Empty, for Packing Merchandise .....doz	395,191	372,500	127,507	135,050
Beer and Ale—To United States .....brls	3,553	4,796	17,221	23,812
British West Indies and Guiana	3,959	4,529	14,275	15,573
British India	59,865	49,384	151,545	141,019
Australia	21,158	14,416	85,223	56,184
Other Countries	25,926	25,036	113,068	109,690
Total	114,461	98,161	381,332	346,278
Books, Printed.....cwts	7,009	6,551	84,756	80,358
Brass, Manufactures of, not being Ordnance	7,953	6,911	34,435	31,657
Butter	7,650	6,574	40,968	40,530
Candles of all Sorts .....lbs	554,573	884,246	19,259	27,417
Carriages—Railway Carriages for Passengers .....No.	37	56	7,982	12,558
Railway Trucks, Waggons, &c.....	133	236	9,544	22,689
Cheese .....cwts	3,901	6,089	16,883	24,735
Coal, Coke, Cinders, and Fuel, manufactured —To Russia .....tons	28,705	40,466	13,782	18,351
Sweden	8,680	2,473	4,004	1,283
Denmark	45,643	15,425	19,312	6,850
Germany	81,203	58,355	33,645	25,891
Holland	8,967	15,444	5,498	6,453
France	380,704	260,590	166,547	119,261
Spain and Canaries.....	133,492	91,770	72,315	50,459
Italy	124,799	149,111	57,452	66,064
Brazil.....	38,734	58,734	21,834	33,506
British India.....	38,266	80,165	24,628	44,145
Other Countries	522,730	505,574	272,371	270,043
Total	1,411,923	1,278,107	691,388	642,306

Principal Articles.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
			£	£
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, and Slabs—To Holland .....cwts	5,988	3,422	24,594	11,381
Belgium.....	4,352	6,278	16,128	22,424
France	8,261	4,856	29,658	16,544
British India.....	12,444	1,660	45,576	5,720
Other Countries	6,016	3,931	22,313	15,027
Total	37,061	20,147	138,269	71,096
Wrought, or Manufactured, unenumerated —To Germany	1,060	289	4,446	1,113
Holland	503	471	2,010	1,857
France	4,475	737	15,811	2,432
Italy	1,431	3,556	5,769	14,807
Turkey	8,229	3,369	32,738	12,951
Egypt.....	5,024	1,497	20,066	8,755
United States	181	238	733	1,033
British India	32,617	9,496	130,243	34,961
Other Countries	6,205	7,197	26,903	31,010
Total	59,725	26,850	238,719	108,919
Mixed or Yellow Metal Sheathing	43,464	21,684	140,160	69,953
Total of Copper	140,250	68,681	517,148	249,968
Cordage, Cables, and Ropes of Hemp, or like material	12,403	11,244	35,187	31,826
Cotton, Yarn, and Twist—To Russia.....lbs	88,980	43,690	4,892	2,397
Germany	6,053,835	3,631,542	569,348	296,176
Holland	4,864,432	4,465,680	458,095	425,743
France	526,844	113,642	52,827	13,573
Italy	1,764,542	2,138,000	107,733	121,476
Austrian Territories	673,500	767,500	41,530	44,322
Turkey	2,174,550	1,708,500	141,294	92,161
Egypt	1,941,267	760,900	147,424	53,541
China and Hong Kong	653,609	1,087,130	41,870	56,462
Japan.....	1,450,730	1,053,500	100,464	60,583
British India—Bombay	598,060	782,000	47,592	51,428
Madras	1,069,094	712,400	81,986	43,467
Bengal	2,385,920	1,768,700	183,460	121,928
Straits Settlements	535,550	431,730	40,123	23,248
Ceylon	28,800	100,900	2,850	6,527
Other Countries	2,512,919	1,736,128	201,379	144,020
Total	27,322,632	21,301,942	2,222,867	1,557,052

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Cotton Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds—To Germany .....yards	9,286,819	3,604,460	203,765	86,676
Holland	5,361,798	3,853,830	130,135	92,651
France	8,266,975	3,067,770	199,711	54,419
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	10,336,173	7,174,600	154,826	105,725
Italy	13,616,903	12,029,400	250,259	227,427
Austrian Territories	3,780,890	3,126,800	61,372	53,147
Turkey	47,080,800	28,335,800	844,552	475,387
Egypt	71,973,998	42,924,120	1,030,425	576,953
West Coast of Africa	2,874,300	2,691,200	54,794	45,530
United States	35,742,552	33,871,000	820,475	780,687
Foreign West Indies	9,172,413	8,995,900	151,086	147,922
Mexico	2,526,400	7,088,200	44,240	112,515
New Granada	8,924,590	9,920,775	154,424	152,865
Brazil	10,826,221	25,750,000	196,492	451,483
Uruguay	1,766,069	2,585,720	35,791	48,885
Argentine Confederation	4,763,583	5,060,120	87,339	84,053
Chili	8,187,010	5,140,100	135,526	75,808
Peru	5,895,630	5,910,710	102,260	85,341
China and Hong Kong	39,604,228	93,097,900	739,813	1,251,367
Japan	4,976,761	7,987,100	88,623	104,857
Java	2,278,870	3,175,600	42,497	51,296
Philippine Islands	4,041,300	1,788,700	74,715	28,136
Gibraltar	2,595,079	2,769,000	49,854	47,894
Malta	1,160,900	1,321,300	18,574	17,989
British North America	392,427	470,000	7,771	9,635
West Indies and Guiana	6,439,271	5,802,650	113,394	93,555
Possessions in South Africa	2,662,136	2,119,120	62,692	48,978
British India—Bombay	18,716,470	25,422,450	279,469	326,408
Madras	8,591,091	3,615,100	116,677	46,802
Bengal	86,686,936	78,466,600	1,167,720	976,151
Straits Settlements	12,178,100	10,506,700	190,525	156,651
Ceylon	3,071,387	6,913,500	55,131	101,036
Australia	2,844,832	3,446,100	69,869	81,159
Other Countries	26,191,657	16,746,080	473,567	285,689
Total. Wholly of Cotton—Unbleached or Bleached	331,004,251	353,107,230	5,106,409	4,892,039
Total. Printed, Dyed, or Coloured	150,351,165	117,612,055	3,052,672	2,251,081
Total. Of Mixed Materials, Cotton predominating	1,459,153	4,059,120	49,282	141,957
Total	482,814,569	474,778,405	8,208,363	7,285,077
Hosiery—Stockings and Socks...doz. pairs	151,956	132,833	52,422	42,393
Thread for sewing or stitching .....lbs	859,194	812,161	147,394	126,476
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	8,723,346	7,819,781

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
Fish—Herrings—To Germany .....barrels	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	12,824	20,455	13,044	23,779
Total	12,824	20,455	13,044	23,779
Glass—Plate, Rough or Silvered, including Looking Glasses or Mirrors, Framed or not.....sq. ft.	138,025	143,319	15,329	13,952
Flint of all kinds.....cwts	13,886	10,739	38,039	25,432
Bottles and Manufactures of Green or Common Glass	93,743	90,950	48,993	44,811
Other Manufactures, unenumerated	11,472	9,858	12,483	15,890
Hats of all kinds .....dozen	55,561	54,685	77,339	77,124
Horses—To France .....No.	85	1,806	2,982	49,455
Other Countries	67	137	4,125	5,700
Total	152	1,943	7,107	55,155
Iron and Steel—Iron, pig—To Germany.tons	1,954	1,229	5,359	3,474
Holland	14,417	4,039	52,488	14,316
France	19,449	2,253	52,533	5,736
United States	17,630	20,463	50,715	66,316
Other Countries	27,558	25,038	79,307	77,181
Total	81,008	53,022	240,402	167,023
Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Germany	1,357	229	11,383	2,430
Holland	1,728	207	13,093	1,948
France	2,230	17	15,575	101
Italy	7,222	6,387	54,069	46,531
Turkey	2,009	1,230	13,489	9,965
United States	6,362	5,606	50,512	47,488
British North America	532	836	3,531	6,071
British India	5,438	3,061	41,834	24,863
Australia	2,220	1,254	18,813	10,997
Other Countries	12,889	10,335	103,454	87,400
Total	41,987	29,162	325,753	237,794
Railroad of all sorts—To Russia	973	3,144	17,080	25,319
Sweden	...	...	...	...
Germany	4,367	533	61,052	8,324
Holland	1,862	47	13,813	791
France	91	2	2,287	400
Spain and Canaries	4,579	1,426	35,198	10,835
Austrian Territories	6,611	129	52,511	1,521
Egypt	503	200	3,576	1,364
United States	57,567	61,048	423,718	463,283
Spanish West Indies	525	15	4,737	194

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Iron and Steel—Railroad of all sorts—*(Con.)* —To Brazil .....tons	1,060	2,506	7,852	18,521
Peru	2,890	408	20,364	3,472
Chili	4,089	250	34,017	2,532
British North America	750	100	5,255	850
British India	40,960	10,758	323,323	61,961
Australia	2,090	2,238	22,281	22,704
Other Countries	13,104	9,903	92,440	79,043
Total	142,021	92,725	1,119,504	701,114
Wire of Iron and Steel (except Telegraph Wire) galvanised or not	3,787	2,722	66,781	45,632
Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler and Armour Plates—To Russia	324	449	3,457	5,835
Germany	1,798	196	18,081	2,189
Holland	804	218	9,959	3,032
France	854	95	11,096	1,140
Spain and Canaries	488	529	4,919	5,629
United States	4,485	2,567	42,681	27,091
British North America	70	108	703	1,090
British India	3,368	2,003	37,398	21,936
Australia	2,304	1,627	39,277	28,925
Other Countries	9,079	7,229	108,741	87,490
Total	23,574	15,021	276,312	184,357
Tin Plates—To France .....cwts	6,497	3,157	7,390	4,183
United States	175,584	198,781	205,858	248,240
British North America	404	520	493	600
Australia	7,706	15,524	9,894	21,382
Other Countries	42,459	41,180	50,475	48,446
Total	232,650	259,162	274,106	322,851
Cast or Wrought and all other Manufacturers (except Ordnance, unenumerated—To Russia .....tons	151	919	3,379	8,394
Germany	1,227	638	19,177	6,825
Holland	541	175	11,894	3,505
France	877	566	16,069	18,590
Spain and Canaries	1,190	433	11,588	6,085
United States	1,633	1,494	29,184	26,688
British North Ameria	142	222	2,609	3,205
British Possessions in South Africa	321	350	6,155	6,950
British India	4,899	6,611	78,021	76,780

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Iron and Steel—*(Con.)*—Cast or Wrought, &c.—To Australia .....tons	2,697	1,707	52,601	27,938
Other Countries	12,586	12,128	172,655	169,043
Total	26,264	25,243	403,332	354,003
Iron, Old, for re-manufacture	16,240	13,932	74,354	64,687
Steel, Unwrought—To France	506	21	17,787	934
United States	1,500	2,272	48,764	70,546
Other Countries	1,570	993	47,368	33,450
Total	3,576	3,286	113,919	104,930
Manufactures of Steel or Steel and Iron combined	1,214	1,100	69,946	54,598
Total of Iron and Steel	351,304	249,181	2,964,409	2,236,989
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, and Tubing—To Russia	5	16	98	342
France	12	210	208	3,736
United States	1,358	2,228	26,444	43,098
China and Hong Kong	4,201	1,240	83,091	23,437
British India	621	317	12,961	6,844
Australia	487	249	9,380	4,874
Other Countries	1,404	964	29,033	20,814
Total	8,088	5,224	161,215	103,145
Leather—Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed—Unwrought .....cwts	12,983	18,494	113,815	150,645
Wrought—Boots and Shoes— To Australia .....doz pairs	27,185	27,199	77,835	81,743
Other Countries	26,512	62,762	89,162	208,469
Total	53,700	89,961	166,997	290,212
Other Articles unenumerated— To Australia .....lbs	17,935	11,000	5,547	2,410
Other Countries	112,334	720,682	29,233	111,400
Total	130,269	731,682	34,780	113,810
See also Saddlery and Harness.				
Linen and Jute—Yarn— Linen—To Germany	1,518,752	403,793	121,398	35,099
Holland	696,877	393,855	36,369	20,810

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Linen and Jute—Yarn—*(Con.)*—Linen—To Belgium ....lbs	356,468	165,209	30,318	11,257
France	1,051,220	43,139	58,427	2,826
Spain and Canaries	1,628,890	1,687,608	92,632	88,921
Gibraltar	39,934	28,372	2,325	1,300
Other Countries	776,841	518,853	36,353	25,887
Total	6,068,982	3,240,829	377,822	186,100
Jute	955,690	1,348,959	16,121	26,095
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds (except sailcloth)—				
To Russia ....yards	70,948	28,919	3,557	1,246
Germany	857,485	355,470	33,845	18,778
Holland	134,325	51,509	4,535	1,489
France	1,304,481	357,905	56,337	11,869
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	136,769	188,857	3,477	4,612
Spain and Canaries	280,110	206,608	12,471	12,690
Italy	538,327	524,642	22,903	19,135
United States	19,652,540	17,193,774	568,547	548,920
Spanish West Indies	3,326,820	3,425,720	100,986	100,154
Danish West Indies	1,096,210	398,800	26,592	8,443
Hayti	411,011	307,000	9,383	6,540
Brazil	544,069	791,938	18,032	27,739
Chili	343,180	245,540	9,748	4,939
Peru	462,510	342,220	11,987	7,889
British West Indies and Guiana	719,271	849,790	17,365	16,885
British India	435,475	242,775	13,888	6,929
Australia	629,043	777,946	21,437	24,324
Other Countries	4,143,490	3,291,902	122,306	99,712
Total { Plain, Unbleached, or Bleached	33,109,170	27,850,940	994,518	861,561
Total { Checked, Printed, or Dyed, and Damasks or Diapers	1,976,894	1,730,375	62,878	60,732
Total	35,086,064	29,581,315	1,057,396	922,293
Sailcloth and Sails	419,864	289,063	21,479	16,477
Thread for sewing ....lbs	273,505	307,556	31,695	39,920
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	1,119,265	994,110
Jute Manufactures of all Kinds....yards	5,204,671	5,101,217	75,084	88,211
Oil—Seed Oil—To Germany ....gals	316,286	198,646	37,948	24,252
Holland	174,170	185,600	21,674	22,567
France	343,687	95,594	40,496	12,179
Spain and Canaries	147,042	62,414	17,455	8,495
Austrian Territories	123,089	158,704	18,166	20,463
Brazil	13,873	28,635	2,070	3,793

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Oil—*(Con.)*—To Australia ....gals	37,928	30,839	6,071	4,729
British North America	364	2,938	46	421
Other Countries	385,511	425,428	54,096	58,071
Total	1,541,950	1,188,798	198,022	154,970
Paper—Writing or Printing, and Envelopes—To British India ....cwts	4,776	4,661	15,618	14,770
Australia	10,783	9,706	29,982	25,767
Other Countries	3,510	9,175	14,804	27,134
Total	19,069	23,542	60,404	67,671
Other kinds, expect Hangings and Articles of Papier-Mâché—To British India	1,097	326	2,272	907
Australia	2,587	2,380	4,639	5,054
Other Countries	3,634	3,304	9,606	7,609
Total	7,318	6,010	16,517	13,570
Total of Paper	26,387	29,552	76,921	81,241
Rags (except Woollen), and other Materials for making Paper ....tons	3,113	3,216	49,000	56,174
Salt—Rock and White—To Russia	120	160	57	112
United States	32,391	40,035	14,864	17,961
British North America	9,323	2,923	3,209	1,334
British India	16,385	42,518	7,555	21,005
Other Countries	24,256	33,328	13,507	20,694
Total	82,475	118,964	39,192	61,106
Silk Manufactures, wholly of Silk—Broad Stuffs of Silk or Satin—To France.yards	4,418	898	827	139
Egypt	104,016	107,404	23,517	17,666
United States	156,837	262,321	33,089	65,981
British India	5,621	15,399	770	1,848
Australia	22,905	9,629	4,135	1,781
Other Countries	43,733	75,777	8,315	16,372
Total	337,350	471,428	70,653	103,787
Soap ....cwts	23,159	16,855	32,351	23,967
Sprits, British and Irish—To France ...gals	3,615	9,379	452	1,173
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	8,284	383	1,036	48
Turkey	28,274	8,621	3,549	1,078
United States	6,022	11,572	753	1,448
British North America	2,894	9,104	362	1,139

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Spirits, British and Irish—(*Con.*)—To Australia ....gals	43,522	37,871	5,441	4,738
Other Countries	122,373	182,713	15,325	22,025
Total	214,984	259,643	26,918	31,649
Sugar, Refined and Candy....cwts	52,394	114,367	93,620	191,618
Tin, Uunwrought—To Russia	485	260	2,684	1,691
France	4,081	1,386	23,649	7,427
Turkey	2,331	1,658	13,431	11,167
United States	3,544	1,515	19,584	10,195
Other Countries	4,868	4,373	27,894	28,631
Total	15,309	9,192	87,242	59,111
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—To Germany...lbs	129,486	156,050	9,897	11,460
Belgium	275,364	326,797	17,725	22,883
France	217,858	2,860	14,868	145
United States	176,887	156,354	5,749	8,157
Other Countries	87,795	86,816	5,537	7,624
Total	887,390	728,877	53,776	50,269
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia	...	...	...	...
Germany	3,305,307	2,138,388	458,224	248,246
Holland	1,067,382	853,920	157,536	101,935
Belgium	253,776	163,321	32,305	21,861
France	552,996	69,911	65,441	11,224
Other Countries	74,119	51,841	7,688	6,852
Total	5,523,580	3,277,381	721,174	390,118
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Woollens—Cloths, Coatings, Duffels, &c., of all kinds of Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials—To Germany ....yards	172,891	317,080	38,187	70,814
Holland	90,509	67,422	15,027	12,305
France	1,358,788	1,548,818	191,486	196,763
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	34,466	48,428	5,481	8,833
Italy	81,242	260,417	12,643	37,280
United States	1,154,665	1,819,377	200,406	316,210
Brazil	233,949	196,359	20,814	20,323
Uruguay	84,070	34,914	11,498	3,460
Argentine Confederation	283,050	152,900	32,785	16,556
Chili	273,824	105,570	39,588	13,530
Peru	209,410	190,140	23,762	24,535
China and Hong Kong	203,006	330,454	31,095	35,578
British North America	14,094	10,470	2,298	1,846
India	100,506	100,712	14,687	14,225
Australia	115,814	111,683	23,587	16,667

Principal Articles.	Quantities. 1870.	Quantities. 1871.	Value. 1870.	Value. 1871.
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—(*Con.*)—To Other Countries.....yards	678,172	568,439	107,868	93,591
Total. All Wool ....yards	3,211,051	3,127,195	545,878	588,794
Total. All Wool ....lbs	2,652,401	2,973,316		
Total. Wool Mixed with other Materials yards	1,877,405	2,735,988	225,334	293,721
Total. Wool Mixed with other Materials lbs	1,448,715	2,018,494		
Total ....yards	5,088,456	5,863,183	771,212	882,515
Total ....lbs	4,101,116	4,991,810		
Worsted Stuffs, all Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials — To Germany ....yards	7,973,627	5,300,906	696,727	357,282
Holland	1,818,190	913,511	111,847	64,402
Belgium	1,294,160	1,872,435	107,485	133,293
France	4,363,670	978,477	351,123	70,213
Italy	1,972,621	2,060,250	75,237	73,179
United States	16,696,401	20,109,261	644,803	722,066
China and Hong Kong	2,750,872	2,172,167	160,853	102,529
Japan	129,738	205,547	4,832	8,222
British North America	36,900	99,020	1,855	3,198
India	152,619	161,962	10,364	7,935
Australia	724,617	850,148	35,859	38,745
Other Countries	3,755,731	2,558,311	156,894	105,781
Total. All Wool ....yards	6,162,529	2,812,436	371,790	160,113
Total. All Wool ....lbs	2,302,416	1,051,787		
Total. Wool Mixed with other Materials yards	35,506,617	34,469,559	1,986,089	1,526,732
Total. Wool Mixed with other Materials lbs	10,652,111	8,014,666		
Total ....yards	41,669,146	37,281,995	2,357,879	1,686,845
Total ....lbs	12,954,527	9,066,453		
Blankets and Blanketing....yards	994,677	2,485,514	85,568	264,350
Blankets and Blanketing....lbs	960,347	3,213,010		
Flannels ....yards	874,666	1,142,816	48,935	57,618
Flannels ....lbs	309,012	384,165		
Carpets, not being Rugs — To Germany ....yards	8,155	15,586	1,467	2,382
Holland	63,488	19,972	9,105	3,494
France	73,760	2,670	12,360	423
Spain and Canaries	5,633	2,622	617	397
United States	1,356,820	1,222,408	202,317	184,262
Chili	60,520	19,156	8,605	3,614
British North America	420	660	68	53
Australia	72,957	51,545	10,269	6,545
Other Countries	200,102	116,078	30,361	16,808
Total ....yards	1,841,855	1,450,697	275,169	217,978
Total ....lbs	2,652,635	2,343,765		
Zinc or Spelter, unwrought or wrought...cwts	24,327	15,822	22,951	14,298

2nd—Articles Entered at Value.

Principal Articles.	1870.	1870.
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	16,481	14,099
British North America	3,077	2,812
Possessions in South Africa	39,800	38,997
India	6,536	7,521
Australia	87,206	97,542
Other Countries	123,734	246,040
Total	276,834	407,011
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	67,676	311,795
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of	92,459	92,063
Chemical Products, or Preparations, unenumerated	150,761	152,134
Cotton Manufactures—Lace and Patent Net	144,798	181,888
Hosiery	83,120	70,432
Other Manufactures, unenumerated	87,249	113,515
Earthen and China Ware, Parian and Porcelain (except Red Pottery and Brown Stoneware)—To Germany	5,185	891
France	3,336	302
United States	118,076	79,542
Brazil	14,753	11,926
British North America	1,001	1,245
India	15,630	10,002
Australia	15,828	9,673
Other Countries	73,536	49,923
Total	247,345	163,504
Fish	41,999	28,787
Haberdashery and Millinery, including Embroidery and Needlework—To Germany	21,000	15,518
France	15,597	9,997
Egypt	35,626	41,910
United States	310,316	385,274
Channel Islands	28,717	15,836
British North America	8,868	9,338

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Haberdashery, &c.—(*Con.*)—British West Indies and Guiana	27,055	28,968
Possessions in South Africa	52,426	40,015
India	13,831	20,941
Australia	70,801	70,434
Other Countries	107,159	124,866
Total	691,396	763,097
Hardware and Cutlery, unenumerated—To Russia	6,213	2,080
Germany	39,689	10,793
Holland	13,922	4,621
France	18,271	10,566
Spain and Canaries	7,901	8,660
United States	97,552	107,106
Spanish West Indies	11,134	8,987
Brazil	30,457	27,663
Argentine Confederation	24,453	23,167
British North America	1,668	1,884
India	30,590	26,309
Australia	57,238	33,359
Other Countries	168,262	132,272
Total	507,350	397,467
Linen Manufactures, unenumerated	8,695	15,420
Machinery and Millwork—Steam Engines—To Russia	805	1,545
France	6,377	3,360
Spain and Canaries	9,837	2,558
Egypt	75,910	30,183
Brazil	12,811	6,506
British India	21,862	28,185
Australia	11,093	27,972
Other Countries	104,111	71,477
Total	242,806	171,786
Other Descriptions—To Russia	2,811	6,861
Germany	64,793	18,989
Holland	19,014	7,821
Belgium	19,812	16,157
France	67,830	8,630
Spain and Canaries	8,454	20,497
Egypt	7,570	6,189

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Machinery, &c.—(*Con.*)—Other descriptions—To British India	34,260	30,170
Australia	30,529	16,332
Other Countries	117,095	99,356
Total	372,168	231,002
Painters' Colours and Materials, unenumerated	112,462	98,336
Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces, and Oilman's Stores, unenumerated	69,418	51,842
Plate and Plated Gilt Wares	21,993	17,172
Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	2,553	2,049
British India	5,011	2,525
Australia	20,754	9,182
Other Countries	15,673	137,199
Total	43,991	150,955
Silk—Thrown, Twist, and Yarn—To Germany	18,017	6,191
Holland	98,811	29,526
Belgium	38,776	118,499
France	51,189	43,406
Other Countries	8,133	12,005
Total	214,926	209,627
Silk Manufactures—Wholly of Silk—Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Shawls—To France	3,421	3,615
Egypt	11,237	5,305
New Granada	2,628	2,544
Other Countries	7,436	15,989
Total	24,722	27,453
Ribbons of all Kinds—To France	1,560	27
Egypt	3,299	4,928
United States	6,123	10,098
British North America	...	310
Australia	869	2,026

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Silk Manufactures—*(Con.)*—Ribbons of all Kinds—Other Countries	1,219	2,716
Total	13,070	20,105
Other Articles of Silk only—To Germany	4,445	4,275
France	6,378	606
United States	14,396	38,224
Other Countries	16,714	54,588
Total	41,933	97,693
Manufactures of Silk and other Materials—To Germany	7,371	2,533
France	3,628	144

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Silk Manufactrs.--*(Con.)*--Manufac. of Silk & other Materials--To United States	31,197	48,703
Other Countries	6,443	10,409
Total	48,639	61,789
Total of Silk Manufactures	199,017	310,827
Stationery other than Paper—To United States	7,993	7,488
British India	5,377	6,530
Egypt	9,004	3,837
Australia	12,586	8,636
Other Countries	35,794	22,830
Total	70,754	49,321

Principal Articles.	1870.	1871.
	£	£
Telegraphic Wires and Apparatus	73,619	382,334
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Hosiery of Wool, or of Wool mixed with other Materials	30,897	27,579
Small Wares and unenumerated Manufactures of Wool or Worsted	55,335	86,679
Total of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures	3,624,995	3,223,564
Declared Value of British and Irish Produce Exported—Enumerated Articles	26,963,366	24,301,211
Unenumerated Articles	1,415,198	2,055,604
Total Value	28,378,564	26,356,815

IV.—An Account of the Declared Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Two Months ended February 28, 1871, compared with the Corresponding Period of 1870.

Countries.	Gold.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Germany	487	...	190	...
Holland	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	63,440	...	1,722,447
France	21,951	5,700	912,122	72,261
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	...	...	...	31,100
Spain and Canaries	1,234	1,187	...	...
Gibraltar	8,520	8,485	...	...
Malta	17,147	17,336	...	...
Turkey	47	14,481	...	...
Egypt	...	7,700	69,791	341,652
West Coast of Africa	19,419	25,004	7,744	12,805
British Possessions in South Africa	...	200	...	35,000
China (includ. Hong Kong)	...	...	...	...
Australia	1,257,467	1,696,479	9,976	...
British North America	4,193	1,000	20,014	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	285,635	176,574	49,444	4,285
Brazil	44,402	48,011	2,079	51,335
United States	33,605	310,444	33,584	...
Other Countries	44,876	112,018	1,620	14,338
Total of Gold	1,738,983	2,488,059	1,106,564	2,285,223

Countries.	Silver.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	1,050
Germany	...	7,000	98	...
Holland	4,232	2,100	190,196	139,800
Belgium	...	98,960	25,487	979,163
France	174,193	4,843	185,054	36,127
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	12,232	3,869	...	...
Spain and Canaries	1,214	...	...	41,050
Gibraltar	7,710	5,110	...	...
Malta	...	...	...	...
Turkey	40	740	...	...
Egypt	3,026	11,171	388,129	91,120
West Coast of Africa	...	420	9,875	628
British Possessions in South Africa	503	350	...	...
China (includ. Hong Kong)	...	1,024,820	117,575	...
Australia	...	3,479	...	...
British North America	...	...	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	661,858	594,259	13,965	37,635
Brazil	7,367	1,000	...	...
United States	414,930	911,011	21,634	600
Other Countries	2,611	634,422	7,952	3,400
Total of Silver	1,289,916	3,303,554	959,965	1,330,573

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	1,050
Germany	487	7,000	288	...
Holland	4,232	2,100	190,196	139,800
Belgium	...	162,400	25,487	2,701,610
France	196,144	10,543	1,097,176	108,388
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	12,232	3,869	...	31,100
Spain and Canaries	2,448	1,187	...	41,050
Gibraltar	16,230	13,595	...	...
Malta	17,147	17,336	...	...
Turkey	87	15,221	...	...
Egypt	3,026	18,871	457,920	432,772
West Coast of Africa	19,419	25,424	17,619	13,433
British Possessions in South Africa	503	550	...	35,000
China (includ. Hong Kong)	...	1,024,820	117,575	...
Australia	1,257,467	1,699,958	9,976	...
British North America	4,193	1,000	20,014	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), & W. Indies	947,493	770,833	63,409	41,920
Brazil	51,769	49,011	2,079	51,335
United States	448,535	1,221,455	55,218	600
Other Countries	47,487	746,440	9,572	17,738
Total of Gold and Silver	3,028,899	5,791,613	2,066,529	3,615,796

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